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ABSTRACT

This is the thirteenth of 16 volumes of audiolingual classroom instruction in Mandarin Chinese. The course is designed to train native English speakers to Level 3 Foreign Service Institute proficiency in comprehension and speaking, and to Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Mandarin. Facility in reading, writing, and translating texts written in Chinese characters is emphasized. Instructional materials in the 12 lessons include dialogues and exercises in reading, writing, and translation. The emphasis of the course is on military science, but other topics include recreation in China, China's commerce and industries, education in China, and Chinese arts, literature, philosophy, and religion. (JB)

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CHINESE-MANDARIN

BASIC COURSE

VOLUME XIII
LESSONS 132-143

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AUGUST, 1966

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

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Colonel, USA
Director

CHINESE-MANDARIN

BASIC COURSE

Volume XIII

Lessons 132 - 143

August 1966

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

PREFACE

The Chinese-Toishan Course, consisting of 146 lessons in 7 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute and approved for publication by the Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese-Toishan. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

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第一百三十二課

第一部　對話

第一戰區司令官王明給
統帥(shwài)李大中電話報告
大勝利.

王:給統帥(shwài)報告,我們這次大攻勢很成功.我們的先頭部隊已經把河那邊的要塞(sài)佔領了.

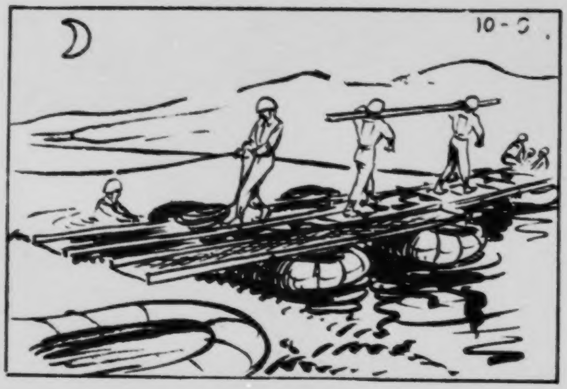
李:好極了,好極了,這次的攻勢我們用的多半是摩(mwó)托(twō)化部隊.工兵搭(dā)橋的時候沒有麻(má)煩(fán)麽?

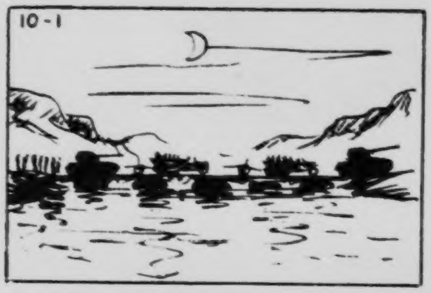
王:這次搭(dā)橋過河的工兵是我們司令部特業參謀趙(Jàu)大明准(jwǔn)尉指揮的.他用浮(fú)舟(jōu)搭(dā)了三座舟(jōu)橋.我們的自動推進炮牽(chyān)引(yǐn)車,戰車跟別的履(lyǔ)帶車輛(lyàng)還有不少補給品,跟人員運輸車,都是從那些座橋上過的河.

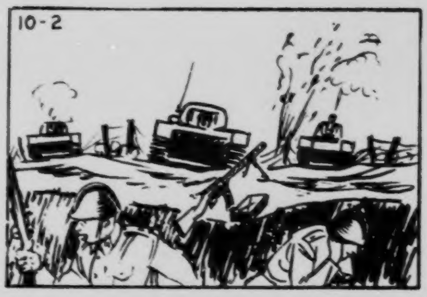
李:你指揮的部隊是昨天晚上過河的麽?

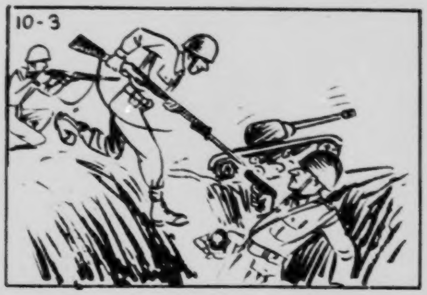
王:昨天晚上有月亮過河很方便.白天怕敵人炮兵打的太準確(chywè)一定要吃不少虧(kwēi).

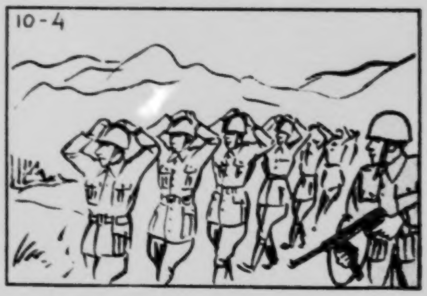
L.132

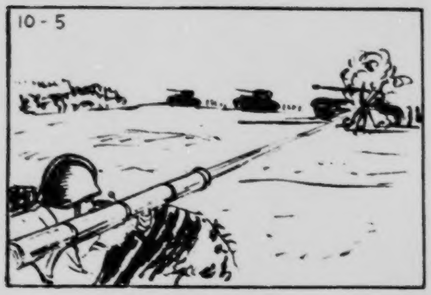


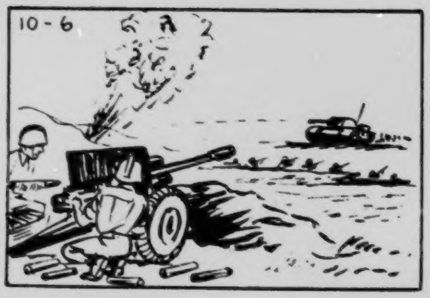












李:過河的時候,部隊跟武器 swǔnshr̄ 損失了沒有?

王:就有點小損失,一門自動推進炮掉在河裏,今天已經弄上來了.有兩 lyàng 輛中戰車的 lyǔ 履帶壞了,送回去修理了.

李:你說的不是戰場上的損失吧.

王:我剛剛給您報告的是過河時候的損失.戰場上的損失一會兒再給您報告.

李:敵人在河那邊的要 sài 塞防禦怎麽樣?

王:他們的防禦很強有三十幾 lyàng 輛戰車也有各種戰防炮,有些是自動推進炮.步兵也不少,大概有一團.

李:我們攻擊多久才把那個要 sài 塞打下來?

王:我們一過河第一戰車師的張師長就指揮主攻.用第一 líng 零一跟第一 líng 零二戰車團攻擊他們的要 sài 塞.我們的士氣很高打了兩個鐘頭就打下來了.

李:張師長沒派部隊警 jyà 戒左右 yi 翼麽?

王:張師長給我報告說,他在兩 yi 翼有兩個步兵團,有很多戰防炮,為的是怕敵人包 yi 翼

我們.

李: 下次正面攻擊的時候,最好對敵人的兩$\overset{\text{yì}}{\text{翼}}$也用助攻,作$\overset{\text{chyān}}{\text{牽}}$制攻擊就可以$\overset{\text{yì}}{\text{抑}}$留敵人的兵力了.主動總比被動好.

王: 是,是.您說的很對等我見到張師長一定把您的指示告訴他.

李: 你們把敵人的要$\overset{\text{sài}}{\text{塞}}$打下來以後$\overset{\text{dwóhwò}}{\text{奪獲}}$了不少武器吧.

王: 奪獲倒是奪獲了很多戰車跟戰防炮,不過多半讓我們的炮打壞了,對我們沒有甚麼用.

李: 敵人抵抗的利害不利害?

王: 很利害.他們先用戰防炮跟戰車上的炮抵抗我們進攻的戰車,等我們到了他們的$\overset{\text{háu}}{\text{壕}}\overset{\text{gōu}}{\text{溝}}$我們弟兄們還得跳進去跟他們作近戰,打了二十分鐘他們才投降.

李: 在這次近戰裏,弟兄們的人員損失多不多?

王: 近戰的時候用的是刺刀,手$\overset{\text{lyóu}}{\text{榴}}$彈,人員損失當然就多了.我們有七十三個弟兄們死

了,一百五十幾個受傷了.

李:都是士兵麽?

王:不都是士兵.六位排長也都受傷了.兩位營長跟李團長也受了點傷.

李:這次投降的敵人多不多?

王:這次敵人抵抗的很利害,投降的只有一半;大概有一千八百多人.

李:所有的戰俘都送到戰俘營去了吧.

王:都派監護兵監護送到戰俘營去了.

李:戰場上現在都沒有敵人的殘(tsán)餘了麽?

王:張師長報告說,正在掃蕩(dàng)戰場上剩下的敵人,就是有也不會太多了.

李:這次攻勢很成功.你告訴張師長我很滿意.

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Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Commander of the First Theater of
Operations, Wáng Míng, telephoned
Commander-in-chief, Lǐ Dà Jūng,
reporting a great victory.

Wáng: [Commander Wáng Míng reporting to Commander-in-chief] Our big offensive this time has been very successful. Our spearhead has already occupied the enemy stronghold on the other side of the river.

Lǐ: Very good. We used motorized units as the major unit in this offensive. When the engineers built the bridges, you did not have any trouble, did you?

Wáng: This time the engineers who built the bridges across the river, were directed by Warrant officer, Jau Daming, from the special staff at Headquarters. He used pontoons to build 3 pontoon bridges. Our self-propelled artillery, tractors, tanks, and other track-laying vehicles, and a lot of supplies, also personnel carriers, all crossed the river on those bridges.

Lǐ: Did the troops under your command cross the river last night?

Wáng: There was a moon last night. It was convenient for crossing the river at that time. During the day, we were afraid that the enemy artillery would aim accurately, and we would get stung badly.

Lǐ: Did you lose any men or weapons while crossing the river?

Wáng: Only a very small loss. One self-propelled artillery piece fell into the river. We recovered it today. The tracks on two medium tanks were broken and have been sent for repair.

Lǐ: You do not mean these were the only losses on the battlefield, do you?

Wáng: What I just reported were the losses we had while crossing the river. The losses on the battlefield will be reported later.

Lǐ: How was the enemy defense in their stronghold on the other side of the river?

Wáng: Their defense was very strong. They had 30-odd tanks, as well as, various kinds of anti-tank guns and many self-propelled artillery pieces. Their infantrymen were quite numerous, about one regiment.

Lǐ: How long did we attack before we took over their stronghold?

Wáng: As soon as we crossed the river, the Division Commander of the First Tank Division directed the main attack with the 101 and 102 regiments toward the enemy stronghold. Our morale was very high. We fought for two hours before we took their stronghold.

Lǐ: Didn't Division Commander Jāng send troops to defend the left and the right flanks?

Wáng: Division Commander Jāng reported to me that he had two infantry regiments on both flanks with many anti-tank guns, in order to avoid being encircled by the enemy.

Lǐ: Next time, when we make a frontal attack, it would be better to make a secondary attack on the enemy's flanks as a holding attack, in order to contain enemy strength. Taking the initiative is always better than being passive.

Wáng: Yes. You are very right. When I see Division Commander Jāng, I shall certainly relay your instructions to him.

Lǐ: After you took over the enemy stronghold, you must have taken a lot of weapons, I presume.

Wáng: We did take over many tanks and anti-tank guns, and the others, but most of them were damaged by our artillery and were of no use any more.

Lǐ: Did the enemy resist very fiercely?

Wáng: Very fiercely. They first used anti-tank guns, and the guns on the tanks were used to resist our attacking tanks. When we reached their trenches, our men had to jump in and had close combat with them for 20 minutes before they surrendered.

Lǐ: Did we have many casualties in this close combat?

Wáng: In the close combat, we used bayonets and hand grenades; casualties were naturally heavier. 73 of our men died, and 150-odd men were wounded.

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Lĭ: Were they all enlisted men?

Wáng: They were not all enlisted men. Six platoon leaders were also wounded. Two battalion commanders, and Regimental commander Lĭ were also wounded.

Lĭ: Were their surrendering troops numerous or not?

Wáng: This time the enemy resisted very fiercely. Only one-half of their force surrendered. About 1,800-odd men, I would estimate.

Lĭ: Were all the POWs sent to the POW camp?

Wáng: They were all escorted to the POW camp by escort guards.

Lĭ: There are no more enemy troops left on the battlefield, are there?

Wáng: Division Commander said that our men were mppping-up the enemy's left on the battlefield. There won't be too many, if any.

Lĭ: This offensive was very successful. You tell Division Commander that I am very satisfied.

Vocabulary 第二部 生詞

1.	bǔjǐpǐn	補給品	N:	supplies
2.	chējǎng	車長	N:	tank commander
3.	chyānyǐnchē	牽引車	N:	tractor
4.	dwóhwò	奪獲	V:	capture (things)
5.	dz̀dùng twēijìnpàu	自動推進砲	N:	self-propelled artillery
6.	jànchǎng	戰場	N:	battle field
7.	fújōu	浮舟	N:	pontoon
8.	jànchyū	戰區	N:	theater of operations
9.	jànfūyíng	戰俘營	N:	POW camp
10.	jìnjàn	近戰	N:	close combat
11.	jr̆shr̀	指示	V/N:	instruct, instruction
12.	jǔgūng	主攻	N:	main attack
13.	jùgūng	助攻	N:	secondary attack
14.	jwǔnwèi	准尉	N:	warrant officer
15.	jyānhùbīng	監護兵	N:	escort guard
15.1	jyānhù	監護	V:	escort (military), act as an guardian
16.	lyǔdài chēlyàng	履帶車輛	N:	track-laying vehicle
16.1	lyǔdài	履帶	N:	track
17.	mwótwōhwà bùdwèi	摩托化部隊	N:	motorized units
17.1	mwótwōhwà	摩托化	N:	motorized
18.	rényuán yùnshūchē	人員運輸車	N:	personnel carrier
19.	sǎudàng	掃蕩	V:	mop up
20.	shr̀chì	士氣	N:	morale
21.	sz̄lìnggwān	司令官	N:	commander (above regiment)
22.	Tsānmóu Jr̆hwēi Sywésyàu	參謀指揮學校	N:	Army Command and Staff College

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23. tèyè tsānmóu	特業參謀	N:	special staff
24. yàusài	要塞	N:	stronghold

生詞練習

1. 昨天送到前方去的補給品很多包括彈
藥糧食跟藥.

2. 李中士是戰車第二營的戰車車長.

chyān yǐn
3. 砲兵的重砲因為太重所以得用牽引車
chyān yǐn
牽引.

dwó
4. 第二次世界大戰的時候英國在北非奪
hwò
獲了很多德國的武器.

5. 自動推進砲的好處是有裝甲的保護,機
動性也大.

6. 第二次世界大戰的時候中國一共分了
chyū
九個戰區.

fú
7. 昨天我們看了一個電影是關於戰俘營
的故事.

8. 第五團攻擊到了敵人的陣地以後就跟
敵人發生了近戰.

jř
9. a. 王司令親自到前綫去指示攻擊時應當

注意的事情.

b. 這次王司令來有甚麼指示?

10. 第五團在我們的右翼担任主攻

11. 這次攻擊第五團担任主攻我們担任助攻.

12. Jwǔn 准尉是軍官階級裏最低的階級.

13. 監護兵的主要任務是担任守衛後 chín 勤的單位,像兵工廠,補給點,醫院,等等.

14. 張先生是這兩個小孩子的監護人.

15. a. 戰車裝甲車自動推進砲都是 lyǔ 履帶車 lyàng 輛的一種.

b. lyǔ 履帶可以增加車 lyàng 輛活動.

16. 用汽車運輸的部隊都是 mwó 摩 twò 托 hwà 化部隊.

17. 現代 hwà 化的軍隊每一個步兵團有一百二十輛的人員運輸車.

18. 我們的步兵佔領敵人陣地以後繼續 sǎu 掃 dàng 蕩戰場.

19. 中國跟日本打了八年仗,得到了最後的勝利.

20. 在第二次世界大戰快完的時候德國軍隊的士氣很低.

Méng
21. 英國在北非的最高司令官叫蒙高馬利

22. 在步兵師的司令部裏有各兵種的特業参謀.

sāi
23. 要塞多半在重要的海口.要塞的主要武器是大砲.

Jōu jōu syàng
24. 舟橋是用浮舟或是橡皮船搭成的.

L.132

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 打仗的時候用甚麼運輸補給品？
2. 補給品都包括些甚麼？
3. 戰車的車長的職務是甚麼？
4. 打仗的時候怎麼樣才可以成功？
5. 打仗的時候為甚麼成功很不容易？
6. 美國最成功的人是誰？
7. 打仗的時候牽引車有甚麼用？
8. 農人用不用牽引車？
9. 打仗的時候奪獲敵人的東西可以帶回家嗎？
10. 甚麼是自動推進炮？
11. 自動推進炮有甚麼好處？
12. 第二次世界大戰的時候有幾個戰區？
13. 戰俘營有甚麼用？
14. 近戰的兵器都有些甚麼？
15. 打仗的時候不服從指揮官的指示有甚麼

結果？

16. 甚麼是主攻？
17. 甚麼是助攻？
18. 准尉的階級比少尉高嗎？
19. 准尉多半是些甚麼軍官？
20. 監護兵的職務是甚麼？
21. 沒有父母的小孩子為甚麼得有人監護？
22. 甚麼是履帶車輛？
23. 戰車是履帶車輛嗎？
24. 把戰車的履帶打壞有甚麼好處？
25. 甚麼是摩托化部隊？
26. 人員運輸車的用處是甚麼？
27. 打仗以後為甚麼得掃蕩敵人的陣地？
28. 得到勝利最好的法子是甚麼？
29. 打仗的時候為甚麼士氣很要緊？
30. 司令官作些甚麼事？
31. 甚麼參謀是特業參謀？

L.132

32. 甚麽是要塞？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Unless our supplies arrive soon we will not be able to hold on any longer.
2. That tank commander is a graduate of the Army Tank School in 1962, but he does not have much practical experience.
3. That tank is now trapped in the tank trap. We have to call a tractor to pull it out.
4. It seems that the enemy has received quite a number of self-propelled artillery.
5. According to reports the battlefield is now full of wounded soldiers who need first aid right way.
6. Our engineering units have just received fifty pontoons for building temporary bridges.
7. Many Americans are still debating whether the European Theatre of War in World War II should have been more important than the Pacific Theatre.
8. The Communists have sent agents to POW camps to find out how many POWs are not going to return home.
9. Our weakness is that we do not have enough weapons for close combat.
10. Our commander has just received information from higher headquarters that the enemy's main attack will be in the area of Hill 105.
11. Before launching our main attack it is better to start a secondary attack in order to distract the enemy's attention.
12. That warrant officer is a specialist in charge of repairing pontoons.
13. When we send our POWs to the POW camp we must warn our escort guards to guard them very carefully.
14. Not all track-laying vehicles are tanks. All tractors are track-laying vehicles.
15. The trouble with track-laying vehicles is that they cannot move without tracks.

16. Most units in the US Army today are motorized units, in which there are thousands of jeeps, trucks, tanks, and personnel carriers.

17. Although we have had a big victory, final mopping up of the battlefield will take quite a few days.

18. All officers of our special staff are graduates of the Army Command and Staff College.

19. In order to capture enemy strongholds we have requested several self-propelled guns from Headquarters. But we are not sure when they will arrive.

20. Without personnel carriers we cannot claim that our army is motorized.

V. Reading

A. 新聞報告

一個新聞記者在第一戰$\overset{\text{chyū}}{\text{區}}$司令辦公室得到一個消息,立刻就給報館寫了一個新聞.寫新聞,或是報告新聞,常用一個字代表兩三個字的意思.下面這個新聞裏頭寫的「我軍」(我們的軍隊),「我指揮部」(我們的指揮部),「昨晚」(昨天晚上)「兩小時內」(兩小時以內),「二十分鐘後」(二十分鐘以後),「掃$\overset{\text{dàng}}{\text{蕩}}$中」(掃$\overset{\text{dàng}}{\text{蕩}}$當中)「現已」(現在已經),都比我們平常說的簡單.

「此次我軍工兵用$\overset{\text{fú}}{\text{浮}}\overset{\text{jōu}}{\text{舟}}\overset{\text{dā}}{\text{搭}}\overset{\text{jōu}}{\text{舟}}$橋.我指揮部隊帶着武器補給$\overset{\text{pǐn}}{\text{品}}$於昨晚過河.第一戰車師張師長指揮戰車團主攻,於兩小時$\overset{\text{nèi}}{\text{內}}$佔領敵人要$\overset{\text{sài}}{\text{塞}}$,奪$\overset{\text{hwò}}{\text{獲}}$很多戰車與戰防砲.敵人大概一團人,抵抗很利害.武器有戰車,自動推進砲,各種

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戰防砲。防禦很強。到了壕溝(háu gōu)附近，我軍用刺(tsż)刀，手榴(lyóu)彈與敵軍作近戰。我軍雖然有一部分死傷，二十分鐘後敵人一千八百多人投降。監(jyān)護兵已經把戰俘(fú)送到戰俘(fú)營，其餘戰場上剩(shèng)下之敵人正在掃蕩(dàng)中。先頭部隊現已佔領敵人要塞(sài)。

B. 句子

(一)香港輕工業的出品很不錯。

(二)你頭疼應當去看內科醫生。

(三)請客剩下的那幾根烟，放在烟盒裏吧。

(四)班長命令我們上了刺刀以後就指揮我們
衝鋒。

(五)交通工具的發明，對溝通各國文化有很大
的貢獻。

(六)刺殺美國總統的那個人在監獄(yù)裏被人殺死了。

(七)有大批補給品運到前綫去，請總部多派幾

個監護兵.

(八)我走進$\overset{\text{dzǔ}}{\text{阻}}$絕雷區受了傷.

(九)戰略好,敵人被迫投降.我們奪獲很多大砲,裝甲車.

(十)美國的主婦從早到晚作飯,掃地,洗衣服,真值得我們尊敬.

(十一)到了耕種的時候,無論天晴下雨農夫們都到田裏工作.

(十二)有一位弟兄陰曆正月初一在禮拜堂結婚.有中國餅,美國糖,招待來恭喜他們的客人.熱鬧極了.

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简体字练习

(一) 交通工具的发明，对溝通各国文化有很大的貢献。

(二) 張师长指揮战車团主攻，夺获敌人战車几十辆。

(三) 那个楼里头是第一战区司令官的办公室，所以外头有卫兵。

(四) 这个报館旁边儿有一个邮政局，你可以到那儿去买邮票。

(五) 美国主妇真忙，从早到晚総是忙家里的事。他们作事的时候常々听无綫电。

C. Characters (No. 886-893)

886. 品 pǐn	BF: thing, conduct	補給品 - supplies 出品 - production, product
887. 内 nèi	BF: inside, within, inner	以内 - within 内科 - medical department 内 tāi - inner tube 内容 - contents 内 lwàn - civil war 内部 - interior 内地 - the interior, inland
888. 獲 hwò	BF: obtain	奪獲 - capture (things)
889. 溝 gōu	N: drain, ditch, moat	háu 溝 - trench 溝通 - intercourse (culture)
890. 刺 tsż	V: to thorn; prick, stab	刺刀 - bayonet 刺殺 - assassinate

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891. 監	jyān	BF: survey, superintend, jail	監 yù - a prison, jail 監 shr̀ - watch, surveillance 監護兵 - escort guard 監護 - escort 監 jìn - imprison
892. 剩	shèng	V: overplus, leftover, residue	剩下 - leftover
893. 掃	sǎu	V: to sweep, clean up	掃除 - sweep off clean up 掃 dàng - mop up, mopping up 打掃 - to sweep up (clean)

VI Writing

A. Writing (Characters 586-590)

換 拖 聞

闻

參 觀

参 观

B. Radicals

1. 扌 (hand, 64) as in: 換, 拖
2. 耳 (ear, 128) as in: 聞
3. 厶 (private, 28) as in: 參
4. 見 (see, perceive, 147) as in: 觀

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C. Dictionary Drill

Sixty Common Chinese Radicals - "Man" Group
(continued)

Radical Number	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
64	t'í-shŏu-erh	扌, 手	Hand	把 拿 拜 才
104	pìng-ch'ă-erh	疒	Sickness	病 疼 痢
109	mù	目, 罒	Eye	睡 看 直 相 眾
128	ĕrh	耳, 耳	Ear	聽 聰 聲
130	jòu-yüèh-erh	月, 肉	Flesh	胖 胃
157	tsú	𧾷, 足	Foot	跑 跟 躉

1. Excercise: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
招			症		
聖			肚		
胡			癢		
跌			躄		
疔			眨		
盲			攀		

2. Home work: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

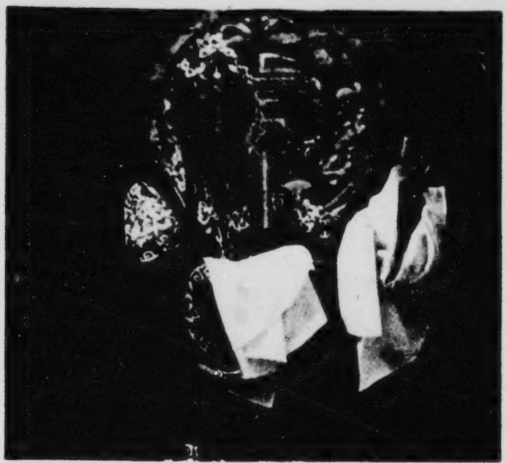
	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
播			跛		
疾			睜		
肝			耶		
育			睪		
職			搭		
臠			踏		

中國的國劇

國際人士對中華民國國劇之濃厚興趣，可自圖中這位外賓於參觀復興劇校國劇公演之後，前往後台請求一位小朋友代勾臉譜一事中，表露無遺。

A foreign lady is seen here having her face painted by a technician at the back stage after seeing a Chinese opera performance.

A Chinese opera performance in a Taipei theater.



國劇中之角色，各有其一定之臉譜，服裝，道具，台步，表情及做工，非自幼鑽研，經常苦練，不克有成。

A gay female lead

第一百三十三課

中國的娛樂

第一部　對話

一個美國人李文跟中國
人王中談中國的娛(yú)樂.

李: 我對貴國人的娛(yú)樂很有興趣(chyù).請您大概
給我說一說.

王: 各國人有各國人的娛(yú)樂.敝(bì)國地方很大,
人很多,所以各地方的娛樂也不一樣.

李: 您先給我說一說音樂方面的娛樂.

王: 敝國的戲(syì)劇(jyù)很發達,有的注重唱,有的注
重表情,有的兩樣都注重.

李: 我聽說貴國的京戲(syì)跟我們的歌劇(jyù)

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差不多.

王: 敝國的京戲原理上跟西洋的歌劇差不多.不過,用的不同的語言配合不同的音樂.
pèi hé

李: 西洋的歌劇有的用意國話唱,有的用德國話唱,也有的用英文唱.不過配合的音樂都是一樣的西洋音樂.
syi

pèi hé
王: 我們的京戲,用中國話唱,也是配合的中國音樂.

李: 除了京戲以外,貴國也有別的歌劇麼?

王: 京戲是在北方流行的歌劇.中國別的地方也有各地方的歌劇,用那個地方的方言來唱,連音樂都是地方性的.

李: 歌劇以外也有別的戲劇麼?

王: 也有話劇,注重演員的表情,對話,比較算是新式的娛樂.

李: 我聽說貴國有一種專門說故事的.

王：我們的說書是很平民化的娛樂，對不認識字的老百姓很有教育的意義.

李：說書的人用不用唱的法子？

王：說書有兩種，一種用唱歌的法子說故事，一種不唱，就用普通話說，可是表情方面也很注意.

李：貴國的茶館是很有名的，請您說一說.

王：敝國的茶館跟貴國的咖啡館一樣，是休息跟朋友約會的地方.

李：在茶館裏沒有娛樂麼？

王：有的茶館也有說書的，也有唱戲的，多半的茶館只是喝茶跟賣吃的東西.

李：我聽說貴國人有時候也在茶館談買賣，甚麼的.

王：這也是真的，不過不是太常發生的事.

李：貴國人也常常打橋牌麼？

王：敝國人除了很受西洋影響的以外，不打

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橋牌,可是我們有各種的牌,最普通的是
má jyàng
麻將牌.

má jyàng
李:我記得看見過貴國人打麻將是四個人
打的,打了幾個鐘頭還沒完.

chí chyù
王:敝國下棋的人也很多,好像都很有興趣
chí
似的.中國人真喜歡下棋.

李:在貴國下棋的人都是受過教育的麼?

王:不一定,做工的,作買賣的,農人也都喜歡
jyē jí
下棋,下棋是沒有階級的.

gwàng
李:貴國人喜歡逛公園麼?

jōu mwò
王:有公園的地方,人都喜歡在週末或是放
假的日子到公園去,特別是有孩子的人
hwá
帶孩子去公園散散步,划划船,很有意思.

wù
李:貴國的公園有沒有動物園,甚麼的?

王:有的有,有的沒有,那要看那個公園有多
麼大.

chywán
李:貴國人也打拳麼?

chywán chyăn
王：敝國人打拳，也算運動，也算消遣，特別是
chywán
老年人喜歡打拳，又是運動又是娛樂。

李：我在公園裏看見很多老頭兒在那兒很慢的打拳，好像對他們身體精神都有好處似的。

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Recreation in China

Lee: I am very interested in knowing how the Chinese people spend their leisure time. Can you tell me something about it?

Wáng: Different nationals have different ways of spending their leisure time. Our country is very big and the population is very large. People in different places also spend their leisure time in different ways.

Lee: Can you first describe your musical entertainment?

Wáng: Our theatrical art is highly developed. Some stress singing, some stress action and some stress both.

Lee: I heard that your Peking opera is quite similar to our opera.

Wáng: Our opera is similar to yours in principle. But it uses different language and is complemented with different music.

Lee: As to western opera, some singing is done in Italian, some in German and also some in English. But they are all accompanied by the same western music.

Wáng: Our Peking opera is sung in Chinese and accompanied by Chinese music.

Lee: In addition to Peking opera, do you also have other kinds of operas?

Wáng: Peking opera is popular in the North. Other parts of China also have their own operas, which are sung in their respective local dialects. Even music is of a local nature.

Lee: Besides operas, do you have other kinds of drama?

Wáng: We also have plays which stress action and dialogue of the players. Such entertainment is considered comparatively modern.

Lee: I heard that your country has a special kind of "story tellers".

Wáng: Our "story telling" is a very popular type of entertainment. It has great educational significance towards the illiterate people.

Lee: Do the story tellers tell the stories by means of singing?

Wáng: We have two types of story telling: one with singing, the other with monologue in plain language. But they also stress action.

Lee: The tea house in your country is very well known. Can you tell me something about it?

Wáng: Our tea house is similar to your coffee shop. It is a place for relaxation and for meeting friends.

Lee: Is there any entertainment in your tea house?

Wáng: In some tea houses, there are story-tellers. In others there are singers, but most tea houses sell tea and food.

Lee: It is said that your people sometimes discuss business in the tea houses.

Wáng: It is true but this isn't very common.

Lee: Do you people often play bridge?

Wáng: In our country, aside from those who have been influenced by the West, nobody plays bridge. But we have all kinds of cards, the most popular type being mahjong.

Lee: I recall seeing some Chinese playing mahjong. There were four of them playing and the game lasted several hours.

Wáng: There are also a great number of chess players in our country. They all seem to be very interested in the game. Chinese people enjoy playing chess very much.

Lee: Are all the chess players in your country educated?

Wang: Not necessarily. Laborers, businessmen, and farmers, all enjoy the game. There is no class distinction to chess playing.

Lee: Do people in your country enjoy visiting the park?

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Wáng: In places that have parks, people like to visit parks during weekends and vacation time. This is particularly so of people with children. Taking children to the park for a stroll or to row boats is very interesting.

Lee: Are there such things as zoos in the parks of your country?

Wáng: Some have zoos and some do not have any. It would depend upon the size of the park.

Lee: Do you also have boxing in your country?

Wáng: Boxing in our country is considered both physical exercise and recreation. Older people, in particular, enjoy boxing. For them, it is both exercise and passing of leisure time.

Lee: I see many old men in the parks, slowly doing the boxing exercises. It seems that both their bodies and their spirits have benefited.

Vocabulary　第二部　生詞

25.	byǎuchíng	表情	N:	expression
26.	dǎ chywán	打拳	N/VO:	physical exercise; boxing/ box
27.	dìfangsyìng	地方性	N:	local nature
	27.1 —syìng	一性	BF:	...nature
28.	dùngwuywán	動物園	N:	zoo
29.	fāngyán	方言	N:	dialect
30.	fàngjyà	放假	VO:	have vacation
31.	hwá chwán	划船	VO:	row boat
32.	hwàjyù	話劇	N:	drama, plays
33.	jīngsyì	京戲	N:	Peking Opera
34.	jōumwò	週末	TW:	weekend
35.	lǎubǎisyìng	老百姓	N:	common people
36.	lǎunyánrén	老年人	N:	old people
	36.1 lǎutóur	老頭兒	N:	old man
37.	pái	牌	N:	card game
	37.1 chyáupái	橋牌	N:	bridge (card game)
	37.2 májyàngpái	麻將牌	N:	Mahjong
38.	píngmínhwà	平民化	SV:	be popular (belonging to the masses)
	38.1 —hwà	一化	BF:	...ize
39.	shwō shū	說書	VO:	tell story (by professional storyteller)
	39.1 shwōshūde	說書的	N:	professional storyteller
40.	syāuchyǎn	消遣	V/N:	pass the time/ method to pass the time
41.	syīyáng	西洋	N:	occident; occidental, western
42.	yǎnywán	演員	N:	actor and actress
43.	yìyì	意義	N:	meaning, significance

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44.	yúlè	娛樂	N:	recreation
45.	ywánlǐ	原理	N:	principle
46.	ywēhwèi	約會	N:	engagement

生詞練習

1. Yú
娛樂對一個人的精神有好處.

2. 小孩子小的時候就應當讓他們對念書
chyù
有興趣.

3. 他對中國音樂很有研究.

4. Syì jyù syì
戲劇包括京戲跟話劇.抗戰的時候話劇
gǔ wǔ
對於鼓舞人心有很大的影響.

5. 在有的京戲裏演員的表情沒有唱重要.

6. 因為中國方言很多,用北京話唱的叫京
戲,用紹興話唱的叫紹興戲,用廣東話唱
Ywè syì
的叫粵戲.

7. 製造原子彈在原理上各國都知道.各國
ywán
不能造原子彈的緣故,多半是技術上的
困難.

8. a. hwò lwàn
在東南亞一帶聽說癨亂很流行.

b. 美國現在流行的音樂多半中國人不懂.

9. 紅十字會不是一個地方性的組織.

10. 演話劇的人叫演員,可是唱戲的不叫演員.

11. 在中國鄉下說書很流行,不識字的人,不能上學的人,從說書裏就知道中國的歷史跟教訓.

12. 很多美國人喜歡的娛樂因為不平民化,所以在中國不流行,好像聽音樂會,打橋(chyáu)牌,等等.

13. 中國除了作官的跟軍人以外都叫老百姓.

14. 這次美國總統訪(fǎng)問西德的意義很大.

15. 中國人多半喝茶不喝酒,所以各地都有很多茶館.

16. 今天實在太忙把跟張先生的約會忘了.

17. 打橋牌不太容易,記性好的人佔便宜.

18. 中國家家有麻將牌,可是玩錢是犯法的.

19. a. 中國棋(chí)分很多種.最普通的是象棋(syàng chí),圍(wéi)棋,

　tyǎu
跟跳子棋.

　　　　　　pán
b. 你要跟我下一盤象棋麼?

　　　　　　mwò
20. 我想利用週末去聽一場京戲.

　mwò　　　　hwá
21. 週末到海邊去划小船的人很多.

　chwán
22. a. 打拳不但能保護自己,也是一種很好的運動.

b. 太極拳是拳術的一種,最適合老年人.

　　　　　　　　　　　chyǎn
23. 打麻將是最費時候的一種消遣.

Notes:

鼓舞	Stimulate
粵	(Archaic name for Canton)
癨亂	cholera
紅十字會	Red Cross
教訓	teachings
訪問	visit
記性	memory

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佔便宜	take advantage
象棋	Chinese chess with 32 pieces
圍棋	Go (game)
跳子棋	Chinese checker
盤	(measure for chess game)
太極拳	(a style of Chinese boxing)
拳術	technique of boxing

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 中國的娛樂各地都一樣嗎？為甚麼？
2. 中國的戲劇注重甚麼？
3. 中國的京戲跟西洋的歌劇在原理上差不多，可是有甚麼不同？
4. 西洋的歌劇可以用那些國的文字唱？
5. 中國的京戲也可以用外國話唱嗎？為甚麼？
6. 京戲在中國那一部流行？
7. 除了京戲以外還有別的歌劇、那些歌劇也是用國語唱嗎？
8. 話劇是比較新式的娛樂，注重甚麼？
9. 中國的說書的對甚麼樣的人有教育的意義？
10. 說書的有幾種法子？
11. 中國的茶館跟美國的咖啡鋪怎麼一樣？
12. 中國的茶館裏有娛樂嗎？甚麼娛樂？
13 多半的茶館是作甚麼用的？

14. 茶館也是談買賣的地方嗎？
15. 在中國打橋牌的人是甚麼樣的人？
16. 中國人最常打的牌是甚麼牌？
17. 麻將牌得幾個人一塊兒打？很費事時候麼？
18. 在中國下棋的人也很多. 那些人都是受過教育的嗎？
19. 中國人逛公園的時候多半作些甚麼事？
20. 中國人打拳除了算是運動以外還算是甚麼？
21. 打拳對人有甚麼好處？
22. 美國人講的英文，因為地方這麼大，各地方講的不同，算是方言麼？為甚麼？
23. 週末的時候你有甚麼消遣？
24. 美國人吃的東西裏最平民化的是甚麼？
25. 好的跟不好的演員，最重要的分別是表情麼？為甚麼？
26. 這個學校每年放多少天假？

27. 你跟你女朋友有約會的時候你老得等他麼？
28. 請你説幾個美國地方性的娛樂？
29. 所有汽車機器的構造都是一個原理麼？
30. 要是有人問你學中文的意義是甚麼，你怎麼回答他？
31. 現在美國的老百姓多半是從外國來的嗎？
32. 在美國打拳是不是很平民化的運動？為甚麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. What do you do for recreation (passing the time)?

2. Majong is entirely different from the game of bridge. Many people know how to play both games.

3. If you have no engagements for tomorrow, please come and visit us.

4. There is very little water in that lake. We won't be able to row a boat there.

5. If you look at the expression on his face, you can tell he does not like the food you gave him.

6. What is the meaning of the story he told us?

7. Some people have to work during the weekend. They rest on Mondays and Tuesdays.

8. Old people do not like to move too much.

9. Nobody knows all the dialects that are spoken in China.

10. Unfortunately you cannot always see a Peking Opera in San Francisco.

11. Often the common people in that country have nothing to eat.

12. Going to the movies is one kind of recreation for young people.

13. For a few cents you can listen to a professional storyteller spinning a tale.

14. "Popular" restaurants are usually cheaper in China. (Note: Popular, used here means "belonging to the masses".)

15. The occident includes Europe and America.

16. We used to see a lot of Peking Operas in the villages. But nowadays you can only see ordinary plays.

17. Larger cities in this country all have good zoos.

18. Children like July and August because they have vacations.

19. I know how to use it, but I don't know the principle of the machine.

20. The sickness is local in nature. You will not find it in the North.

21. I saw two children boxing. They are not mad at each other.

22. I saw two old men sitting in the park and drinking tea.

V. Reading

A.

新生活

新生活就是有意思的生活。有意思的生活是甚麼樣子的生活呢？讓我舉個例子。

週末(mwò)你沒事跑到一個小酒舘兒裏，要了四兩酒。喝完了又要了四兩，喝醉(dzwèi)了後來你看見了張大哥，因為喝醉(dzwèi)了說話太隨便了，差不多要跟他打起來了。李四哥來把你們拉(lā)開。你很生氣，又要了四兩酒，喝得甚麼都不知道。幸虧(syìng kwēi)李四哥把你送回家去睡了。早上你起來了，你太太把週末(mwò)的事告訴你。你自己覺得很不對，到張大哥家去，說了很多「對不起」。正談着話呢，李四哥來了，王三哥也來了。他們要你跟他們打牌。打了三個鐘頭的牌，不但應該辦的事情沒

辦並且還輸了十多塊錢.回家以後你太太就怪你不應該賭(dǔ)錢,你也覺得很不對.

像這樣的生活是沒意思的生活.要是你想一想:「我為甚麼要這樣作呢?」你自己也回答(dá)不出來.

人跟別的動物不一樣,是因為人要問:「為甚麼?」別的動物不問:「為甚麼?」在動物園裏的那些動物,一天到晚走來走去,那就是沒有意思的生活.一個人對每天作的事,應該都回答得出來「為甚麼?」回答得出來的,才可以算是一個人的生活.

Note: This section is an adaptation of an article by Dr. Hu Shih, a noted Chinese scholar, philosopher and educator.

B. 句子

(一)香港輕工業的出品不錯.

(二)剩下的糖跟餅都在盒子裏.

(三)那個監護兵回答不出來拉火索(swǒ)在那兒.

(四)讓人人認識字的運動,叫「掃除文盲(máng)運動」.

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dyàu háu gōu

(五)他喝醉了,走路回家.幸虧沒掉在壕溝裏.

(六)我答應指揮官三天以內把奪獲來的武器運到內地去.

(七)報上登載有人在酒店被人刺殺了,可是內容並不詳細.

(八)禮拜五下課的時候,我們對先生說,希望你週末玩得很好.

文盲	illiteracy
掃除文盲運動	anti-illiteracy campaign

简体字练习

(一)有意思的生活是什么样子的生活呢? 让我举几个例子吧.

(二)那个人真奇怪,应当办的事不办,不应当办的事老喜欢办.

(三)中国人说,笔比枪利害,西洋人也有这么一句话说,笔比刀利害得多.

(四)那个钟不对,一定是坏了.虽然那是你父亲给你的,我想你应当买一个新的.

(五)那条河旁边的那块地是他给他母亲买的,他不会再卖给别人.

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C. Characters (No. 894-900)

894.	週	jōu	N/BF: week/ revolve	週mwò- week end
895.	店	dyàn	N: shop, inn	酒店 - wine shop
896.	醉	dzwèi	SV:be drunk, tipsy, intoxicated	
897.	拉	lā	V: to draw, pull,lead,drag	拉火swǒ - 拉lǔng - to associate with someone for a purpose 拉開-
898.	幸	syìng	BF: fortunate	幸虧 - fortunately 幸福- welfare, happy 不幸- be unfortunate
899.	虧	kwēi	BF: deficiency, loss; luckily	幸虧 - fortunately, luckily 吃虧 - suffer loss; "get stung"
900.	答	dá	BF: answer, reply, recompense	回答 - answer 答 dā 應- assent to, comply, promise

VI Writing

A. Writing (characters 591-595)

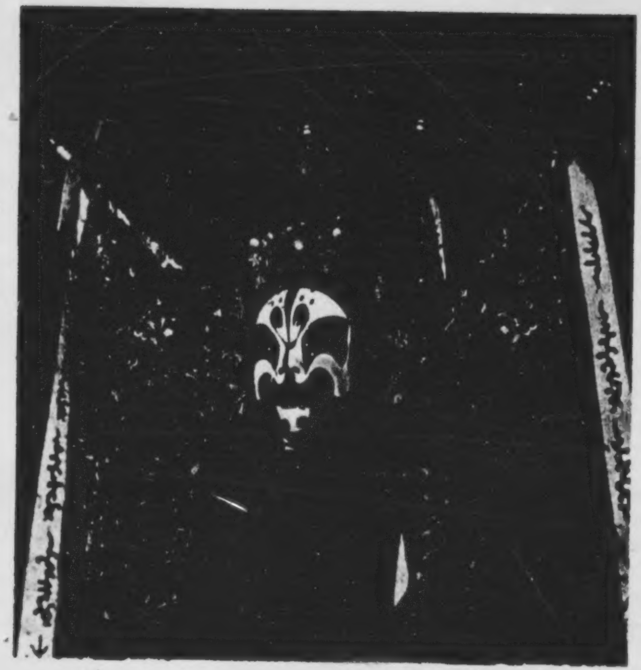
際 材 複

(际)

罪 果

B. Radicals

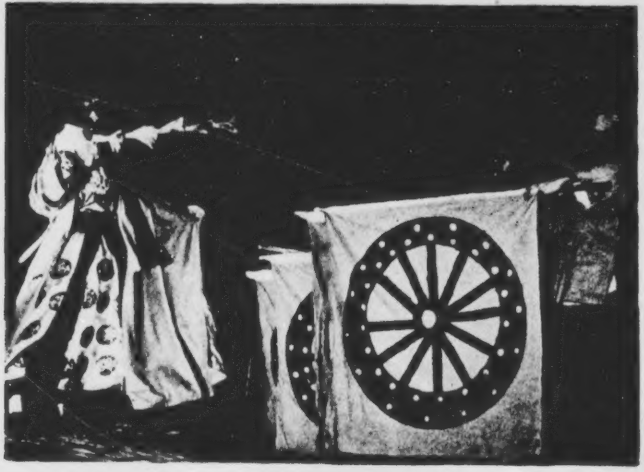
1. 阝 (a mound, 170) as in: 際
2. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 材, 果
3. 衤 (clothes, 145) as in: 複
4. 罒 (a net, 122) as in: 罪



Warrior's painted face

抽象之動作，象徵之道具，為國劇中之最大特色。圖中一將軍手執馬鞭，數兵卒持上有車輪形狀之旗數面，蓋即為將軍上馬將率車隊前行之場面也。

The actor at right is a horse-riding general leading a column of vehicles, which are represented by banners with wheels printed on them.



第一百三十四課

中國的商業

第一部　對話

一個美國人李文跟一個中國人王中談中國的商業.

李：我很想將來到中國去做買賣,所以想問一問您貴國的商業.

王：好極了,好極了.像您說這麼好的中國話到敝國去做買賣一定很受歡$\overset{\text{yíng}}{\text{迎}}$.

李：您太客氣,我也希望我學的中國話對我的買賣有好處.

王：商業包$\overset{\text{kwò}}{\text{括}}$國內的商業,跟對外$\overset{\text{màu}}{\text{貿}}$易.現在先談談我們的對外$\overset{\text{màu}}{\text{貿}}$易吧.

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李：貴國有幾千年的歷史.想貴國的對外貿易也有很長的歷史吧?

yóu
王：您說的很對,不算最早跟我們附近的遊
mù　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Hàn cháu
牧民族做買賣,在兩千多年前的漢朝已
Ou jōu
經開始跟歐洲做買賣了.

háng
李：貴國那時候已經有了航海的大船到歐洲去麼?

王：那時候我們的對外貿易多半是經過陸
jyāng　Yǎ syì yǎ　　　　　　　　　Fēi
路,由新疆中亞細亞那一條路到歐洲菲洲去的.

Yìn
李：這麼說來,貴國一定沒有跟我們的印第安人做過買賣.

王：大概沒有.至少還沒有發現跟美洲印第
jèng jyù
安人做買賣的證據.

jyāuhwàn
李：那時候貴國跟歐洲國家做買賣都交換些甚麼?

sž jř pǐn　　chóu dwàn
王：外國喜歡中國的茶跟絲織品像綢緞甚

麼的。

李：貴國買些甚麼外國的東西呢？

王：吃的用的，都有。很多吃的，中國原來沒有，
yóu shū yángméi gwā
是由外國輸入的。比方說，楊梅，西瓜都是
由西方來的。

李：貴國是從甚麼時候起才從海路跟外國
mâu
有貿易往來？

Hàn Lwó jì
王：漢朝已經有海路交通跟羅馬發生國際
關係，到十三世紀元朝的時候航海技術
進步，中國跟外國的貿易已經很發達了。

李：十九世紀以後，貴國的對外貿易多半是
些甚麼？

bì syìngjr
王：十九世紀以後，敝國的對外貿易性質跟
以前不一樣了。

李：怎麼不一樣？

dzēngjyā lyáng
王：十九世紀以後，中國人口增加的很快，糧
dwūn
食不夠，所以每年進口二百萬噸糧食。

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李：二百萬噸(dwūn)的糧食一定用不少錢。貴國出口甚麼甚麼來維持平衡(héng)呢？

王：敝國的出口種類很多，絲(sž)織(jř)品(pǐn)，茶，豬(jū)鬃(dzūng)，桐(túng)油，還有幾種中國特有的礦(kwàng)物(wù)。

李：現在中國大陸的進出口還是一樣麼？

王：糧食還是一樣得進口，出口不但有過去的幾樣，還有不少輕工業品出口，換重工業用的機器。

李：我聽說大陸也出口糧食，這不是很矛盾(máudwùn)的事情麼？

王：他們進口米跟麥(mài)子，出口的食品多半是鷄蛋，肉，比較好一點的食品，一部份出口到香港換外滙(hwèi)，一部份出口到蘇聯還債(jài)。

李：貴國國內的商業怎麼樣？

王：敝國地方很大，各地的氣候不都一樣，出產也不都一樣，所以國內貿易也很發達。

李：貿易發達一定跟交通運輸有關係吧．

王：貿易跟交通運輸當然有很重要的關係，所以國內貿易各地方都不一樣．

李：貴國的商業中心都在甚麼地方？

王：上海，天津，北平，廣州，都是有名的大城，商業很發達，特別是上海，天津，廣州，也是對外貿易的大海口．

李：貴國的商人怎麼樣？

王：敝國商人過去在全世界有很好的名譽（yù），不用契（chì）約，一切說了就算．

李：我也聽說貴國商人守（shǒu）信用的名譽（yù）．

王：現在中國大陸跟貴國沒有商業來往，可是自由中國跟貴國的商業近來愈來愈多了．

李：美國現在對台灣的出口包括肥料（féilyàu），機器，輕工業，甚麼的．

王：台灣對貴國出口水果，糖，手工藝（yì）出品，跟

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許多中國特有的東西.

Syīwàng

李: 希望中美兩國的商業愈來愈發達, 對兩

jì

國的經濟都有好處.

王: 我也這麼希望.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

China's Commerce

Lee: I would like very much to go to China and do business in the future. Therefore I would like to ask you something about China's commerce.

Wáng: That would be wonderful. You speak such good Chinese that you will certainly be very welcome in our country.

Lee: You are too polite. I also hope that the Chinese I have learned will be beneficial to me in doing business.

Wáng: Commerce includes both domestic and foreign trade. Let us first discuss China's foreign trade.

Lee: China has had several thousand years of history. I feel that your country must have also had a very long history of foreign trade.

Wáng: You are very correct. Not including doing business with nomadic tribes near this country, we have already had foreign trade with Europe over two thousand years ago, during the Hàn Dynasty.

Lee: In those times did you already have large ships navigating the seas going to Europe?

Wáng: In those days our foreign trade was mostly carried out along land routes, through Syīnjyāng and Central Asia to Europe and Africa.

Lee: In that case you probably did not do any business with our Indians.

Wáng: Probably not. At least no evidence has been discovered of doing business with American Indians.

Lee: In doing business with European nations during those days, what were the articles that you traded?

Wáng: The foreign nations liked China's teas and silk articles, such as silks and satins, etc.

Lee: What did your nation buy from these foreign nations?

Wáng: They included both foodstuffs and consumer goods. Many foods formerly did not exist in China. They were imported. For instance both strawberries and watermelons were from the West.

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Lee: When did your country start having trade relations with foreign countries by the sea routes?

Wáng: During the Hàn Dynasty we already had sea transportation resulting in international relations with Rome. China's foreign trade became very well developed during the Yuán Dynasty in the thirteenth century due to progress in navigational techniques.

Lee: What did the foreign trade of your country consist of mainly after the 19th century?

Wáng: The nature of our country's foreign trade after the 19th century was different than before.

Lee: How was it different?

Wáng: After the 19th century China's population increased very rapidly. There was insufficient foodstuffs. Therefore each year we had to import two million tons of grains.

Lee: Two million tons of grain would require quite a lot of money. What did your country export to maintain equilibrium?

Wáng: There were many kinds of exports from our country; such as silk products, tea, hog bristles, tung oil, as well as several kinds of minerals especially possessed by China.

Lee: Are present day imports and exports of Continental China still the same?

Wáng: Grains are still being imported. Exports, aside from these already mentioned, also include quite a number of light industrial products, which are being exchanged for heavy industrial machinery.

Lee: I understand that they also export grains. Isn't this something of a contradiction?

Wáng: They import rice and wheat. The foodstuffs exported are mainly relatively finer food products, such as eggs, meats, etc. A portion of these exports is directed towards Hongkong in exchange for foreign exchange. Another portion is exported to Soviet Russia to repay loans due them.

Lee: What about domestic trade in China?

Wáng: Land area in our country is very large and climates are all different. Production varies from place to place. Therefore domestic trade is also very developed.

Lee: The flourishing of trade must be related with the communications and transportation, I suppose.

Wáng: There are very important relationships between trade and communications and transportation. Therefore domestic trade is different from place to place.

Lee: What are some of the important trade centers in China?

Wáng: Shanghai, Tientsin, Peiping, and Canton, all are famous Chinese cities. Trade is very well developed there. In particular, Shanghai, Tientsin, and Canton, are also important foreign trade ports.

Lee: What about businessmen in your country?

Wáng: They have a good reputation the world over in the past. No contract need be used. Verbal promises are always kept.

Lee: I have also heard of your businessmen's reputation for keeping promises.

Wáng: At the present time Continental China has no commercial relations with your country. But business between Taiwan (Formosa) and your country is increasing all the time.

Lee: Present day American exports to Taiwan include fertilizers, machinery, light industrial products, etc.

Wáng: Taiwan's exports to your country include fruits, sugar, handicraft products, as well as many products unique to China.

Lee: I hope that trade between America and China will develop as time goes on. It is beneficial to the economics of both countries.

Wáng: I hope so too.

第二部 生詞

47.	chìywē	契約	N:	contract
48.	chóu dwàn	綢緞	N:	silks and satins
49.	dwèi wài màuyì	對外貿易	N:	foreign trade
	dwèi wài	對外	VO:	with foreign nations
	màuyì	貿易	N:	trade
50.	gwóji gwānsyi	國際關係	N:	international relations
51.	hǎilù	海路	N:	sea route
52.	hánghǎi	航海	N/VO:	navigation/ navigate (the sea)
53.	jèngjyù	証據	N:	evidence
54.	jūdzūng	猪鬃	N:	hog bristles
55.	jyāuhwàn	交換	V:	exchange
56.	kwàngwù	礦物	N:	minerals
	56.1 kwàng	礦	N:	the ore of metals; a mine
57.	lùlù	陸路	N:	land route
58.	máudwùn	矛盾	SV:	be contradictory
59.	míngyù	名譽	N:	reputation
60.	pínghéng	平衡	SV/N:	be balanced, equilibrium
61.	shǒu syìnyùng	守信用	VO:	keep promise
	61.1 shǒu	守	V:	keep, carry out, maintain
	61.2 syìnyùng	信用	N:	promise, credit, trust
62.	shūrù	輸入	V:	import
	62.1 shūchū	輸出	V:	export
63.	syìngjr	性質	N:	characteristics, nature
64.	sz̄jr̄pǐn	絲織品	N:	articles made with silk
	64.1 pǐn	品	BF:	article, thing
	64.2 chīng gūngyèpǐn	輕工業品	N:	light industry products
	64.3 shŕpǐn	食品	N:	articles of food
65.	tèyǒu	特有	Ph:	specially have, unique (to)
66.	túngyóu	桐油	N:	Tung oil
67.	wàihwèi	外滙	N:	foreign exchange

68.	yángméi	楊梅	N:	strawberry
69.	yóumùmíndzú	遊牧民族	N:	nomad tribes
	69.1 yóumù	遊牧	BF:	nomadic

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生詞練習

1. a. 本省的商業發展的很快，因為本省人口每年增加五十萬人。

   b. 商人在社會上的地位很重要。

2. 昨天有一個歡迎（yíng）會，歡迎新市長。

3. 今天的討論（tǎu lwùn）會不包括校級以上的軍官。

4. 對外貿（màu）易包括糖香蕉（jyāu）跟米的輸（shū）出。

5. a. 蒙（Měng）古人是游牧民族（yóu mù mín dzú）所以他們住的地方不一定。

   b. 中國除了漢，滿，蒙，回，藏（Dzàng），五個大民族以外，還有很多別的小民族。

6. 航海是一種冒險（màu syǎn），中國人對航海的技術比較落後。

7. 因為證據不夠所以法官把他放了。

8. 在韓國交換俘虜是一九五三年底開始的。

9. 從前沒有發明人造絲（sz̄）以前，中國出口很多絲織（sz̄ jr̄）品。

中國的綢緞(chóu dwàn),外國人還是喜歡買.

10. 台灣每年輸入的比輸(shū)出的多五倍.

11. 楊梅(Yáng méi)的種類很多,是一種夏天的水果.

12. 台灣的西瓜很有名.一年四季都出西瓜.

13. 我不願意跟那種人往來.

14. 中國南京跟北部土的性質(jř)不同.

15. 中國人口平均每年增加百分之二點五

16. a, 那國輸入跟輸出不能維持平衡(héng)所以總要外國的經濟援助

b. 按現在經濟情形,沒有美國軍事援(ywán)助台灣很難維持五十萬的軍隊.

c. 今年美國的預算不能平衡(héng).

17. 桐(Túng)油是中國西南的出產,抗戰的時候是最大的輸出品.

18. 猪鬃(Jū dzūng)最大的用處是造刷子跟牙刷.

19. 中國以前礦(kwàng)物(wù)出產很多,所以現在大量訓練地質學家.

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máu dwùn
20. 他真矛盾!他知道一結婚就沒自由,可是還
是要結婚.

hwèi
21. a. 中國政府許可留學生換三千塊錢的外滙.

chywē fá syū
b. 中共缺乏外滙所以買不到需要的機器.

chyàn jài
22. 他在外頭欠了不少的債,如果年底還還
jwō
不清,恐怕政府要捉他了.

chyàn jài yù
23. 中國人覺得欠債是不名譽的事情;可是
在美國一個人如果能欠一百萬塊錢的
jài
債一定是一個有本事的人.

shǒu
24. a. 中國商人最得守信用要不然沒有人要跟
他作買賣.

b. 不守信用的人沒有朋友.

c. 人人喜歡在信用好的銀行存錢.

Notes:

本省	this province
市長	mayor
校級	field grade(officers)

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冒險	risk danger
落後	to fall behind
維持	maintain
預算	budget
大量	in quantity
地質學家	geologist
許可	to allow
留學生	students abroad
還清	to pay off
有本事	to have ability

第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 商業包括那兩種？
2. 中國的對外貿易有很長的歷史嗎？為甚麼？
3. 中國最早跟那些人貿易？
4. 中國兩千多年以前，漢朝的時候已經跟那些地方開始貿易了？
5. 那時候對歐洲的貿易，多半是航海去的麼？ 怎麼去的？
6. 中國跟美洲的印第安人作過買賣嗎？
7. 那個時候跟歐洲作買賣交換些甚麼？
8. 中國從甚麼時候起才從海路跟外國有貿易往來？
9. 最先跟那國發生了國際關係？
10. 甚麼時候跟外國的航海貿易已經很發達了？ 為甚麼？
11. 十九世紀以後中國對外貿易的性質怎麼跟以前不一樣？

12. 十九世紀以後中國每年進口二百萬噸的糧食，中國用甚麼東西出口來維持平衡呢？

13. 現在中國大陸的進出口的情形還是一樣嗎？

14. 中國進口的糧食多半是甚麼？

15. 中國出口的糧食呢？

16. 好一點的食品一部份出口到香港換甚麼？

17. 一部份出口到蘇聯作甚麼？

18. 中國國內貿易也很發達嗎？為甚麼？

19. 中國大的商業中心有幾個？這當中有幾個是對外貿易的大海口？

20. 中國商人的商業道德怎麼樣？

21. 現在美國跟大陸有沒有商業往來？可是跟台灣的商業往來怎麼樣？

22. 美國現在對台灣的出口包括些甚麼？

23. 台灣對美國的出口有些甚麼東西？

24. 中美兩國的商業愈來愈發展對兩國那方

面有好處？

25. 你歡迎你的朋友到這兒來看你嗎？為甚麼？

26. 一個人應當注重他的名譽嗎？為甚麼？

27. 信用是名譽的一部份嗎？

28. 守時候是不是一件好事？為甚麼？

29. 有人說住在美洲的印地安人是從亞洲移過來的、你覺得怎麼樣？

30. 現在從法國輸入美國最多的是甚麼？

31. 欠債還錢這是很自然的事麼？

32. 這個學校的性質是甚麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Communist China's foreign trade has declined during the past few years.
2. The United States imports a great deal of silk articles from Japan.
3. If you want others to believe you, you must keep your promises.
4. The land route is much shorter than the sea route.
5. What time of the year do people exchange gifts?
6. What evidence do you have that he was in your room this morning?
7. Silks and satins made in the City of Hangchow are very famous.
8. What are hog bristles used for? Do all of the bristles come from China?
9. He has a bad reputation because he never keeps his promise.
10. Tung oil comes mainly from China. Florida produces small amounts of it at present.
11. What is the nature of an agricultural school?
12. This restaurant has a dish that is unique.
13. You must maintain an equilibrium between what you make and what you spend.
14. Nobody will make a contract with you if you do not keep your promises.
15. China's international relations are quite good at present.
16. To save foreign exchange you are allowed to bring back fifty dollars of foreign goods when you return.
17. Strawberries are grown in all climates, except the very cold.

18. If you do not have *credit*, can you borrow money?

19. There are many *mines* in the Province of Kansu, China.

20. The things you buy in a store are usually *light industrial products*.

21. *Articles of food* are becoming more and more expensive in that area.

22. *Nomadic* people live in Mongolia and parts of Africa.

23. Very few children think of *navigating the seas* when they are at school.

V. Reading

A. 自由經濟

自由中國因為土地改革成功,農業發展得很快,工業進步,商業發達(dá);所以對外貿(màu)易每年都在增(dzēng)加.所得的外滙(hwèi)讓政府的收入(rù)跟支出,(按報上說)一九六五年就能維持平衡(héng)了.台灣發展經濟的成績很能說明自由經濟制度的成功.

共產主義政府說,自由經濟是「資本主義」.他們不許自由經濟存在.可是過去蘇聯的農業品好像牛油,牛奶(nǎi),魚,肉,等等食(shŕ)品,農民可以在他們的農業品市場賣,並且價錢比政府規(gwēi)定的高.那時候他們生產不够,政府要鼓勵生產,許可農民把交給政府以後剩下的生產品不

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必按政府gwēi規定的價錢賣出去.

還有過去就在蘇聯首都附近各村子都有一種市場,裏頭賣各國出品,新的,舊的,tsź磁器,絲織品,甚麼都有.這些東西說是「自己用」的「舊東西」,其實這些東西的來ywán源有的是走私進去的,有的是從國家管的舖子後門出去的.

在人人平等的共產主義國家裏,有錢的人還是可以買到他們按政府分pèi配所得不到的東西,資本主義的自由經濟還是存在.

支出	N/V:	expenditure / to expend
生產	N/V:	production / produce

B. 句子

(一) 外滙的來源很多.

(二) 這個城風景好,酒店的營業很發達.

(三) 上週我們的死傷很大.幸虧增ywán援部隊開到了.

(四)台灣的出口食物如糖,$\overset{\text{fèng}}{\text{鳳}}\overset{\text{lí}}{\text{梨}}$,等等,每年換來不少外滙.

(五)我們的收入不斷增加,可是錢還不夠用.

(六)配藥可能是病人去藥房配藥,也可能是藥房給人配藥.

(七)中共要拉$\overset{\text{lung}}{\text{攏}}$日本,答應讓日本派新聞記者到大陸去參觀.

(八)那個俘虜沒喝醉,因為他說除了姓名服務單位等等我拒絕回答任何問題.

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简体字练习

(一) 台湾农业发展得很快,工业很进步商业也很发达.

(二) 共产主义政府说,自由经济是資本主义.他们不许自由经济存在.

(三) 苏联的农民可以在他们的农业品市场卖他们出产的东西.

(四) 因为时间的关系.他不能详〻细〻的跟我们讲这种机器的好处.

(五) 谁都认识那个人.他很诚实,又客气又喜欢帮别人忙.我觉得要是我有象他这样的几个朋友,我就满意极了.

C. Characters (No. 901-908)

901.	達	dá	BF: reach	發達	- rise in life, develop, succeed, prosperous
902.	增	dzēng	BF: increase	增加	- increase
				增 ywán	- reinforce, reinforcement
903.	滙	hwèi	BF: to converge; bankdraft, to remit money	外滙	-foreign exchange
				滙票	-draft
				滙錢	-to remit money
904.	入	rù	BF: enter	收入	- to receive; income(financial)
905.	食	shŕ	LW/BF: to eat/ food	食品	- foods
				食物	- eatables
				糧食	- provision
906.	規	gwēi	BF: compasses, regulation	規定	- regulate; regulation
				規矩	- regulation
907.	源	ywán	BF: a spring, a source	來源	- the source; the origin of
908.	配	pèi	V: to match	配藥	-to compound medicines
				配合	-to coordinate, to mate
				配屬	-to be attached to

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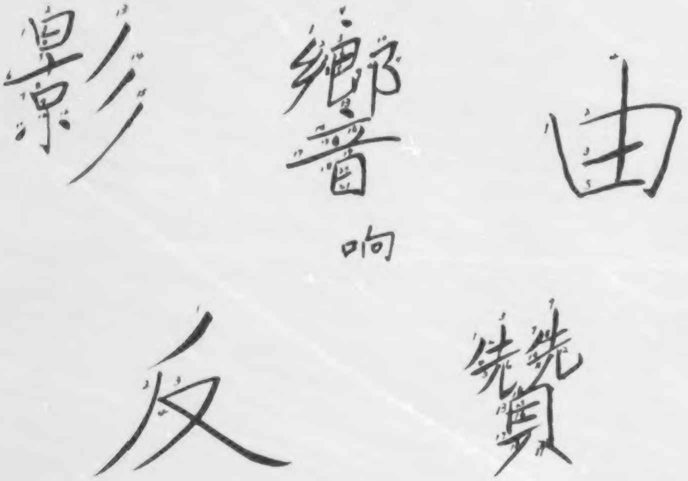
VI Writing

A. Writing (characters 596-600)



B. Radicals

1.	彡	(feathery, 59)	as in:	影
2.	音	(sound, 180)	as in:	響
3.	田	(field, 102)	as in:	由
4.	又	(also, 29)	as in:	反
5.	貝	(cowries, valuable, 154)	as in:	贊

C. Dictionary Drill

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Sixty Common Chinese Radicals - "Animal" Group

Radical Number	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
93	niú	牜 牛	Ox	物 牲 犀
94	ch'üăn-yú-erh	犭 犬	Dog	狗 獸 獅
142	ch'úng	虫	Insect	蚊 蜜 蝕
187	mǎ	馬	Horse	騎 馮 驚
195	yǘ	魚	Fish	鮮 魯
196	niǎo	鳥	Bird	鴨 鳳

1. Exercise: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
牯			犯		
驗			鷥		
鵝			鱗		
鯉			鯨		
鷹			牟		
蛾			駕		
猛			鰲		
虹			鴻		
獻			蟹		

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2. **Home Work:** Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
牝			哄		
驕			牲		
獲			蚊		
蚌			蝨		
鳩			馳		
牢			犧		
狂			騾		
猴			鯊		
獸			鶯		

第一百三十五課

第一部　對話

一個美國人李文跟一個中國人王中談中國的工業.

李：我對貴國的工業很有興趣(chyù),希望您可以隨便給我講一點.

王：敝國有四千年的歷史,雖然工業方面不多用機器可是手工業從來就很發達.

李：我也聽說過貴國的手工業很發達,像玉(yù)器(chì),銀(yín)器,銅器和磁(tsź)器都是世界有名的.

王：除了您剛說的以外,敝國的繡(syòu)貨(hwò),漆(chī)器,雕(dyāu)刻,綢緞(chóudwàn)也都很受外國的歡迎.

李：貴國的現代工業怎麼樣?

王：敝國第一個用機器的紡織(fǎngjr̄)工廠(chǎng)是在一

八八八年在上海開辦的,以後就愈來愈
發達了.

李 : 貴國一共有多少工廠?

líng

王 : 在中共佔領大陸以前,據一九三零年的

chǎng

統計,在上海有差不多兩千家工廠.

dz

李 : 這些工廠都是中國的資本辦的麼?

王 : 在上海的工廠有四分之三是外國資本
辦的,只有四分之一是中國人的資本辦
的.

李 : 我聽說在中國的東北也有不少工廠.

王 : 在第二次世界大戰以前,在東北的南部
有差不多一千家工廠,都是日本人辦的.

shǔyu

李 : 中國勝利以後,這些工廠一定都屬於中
國了吧.

王 : 您可不知道,蘇聯軍隊攻擊日本,佔領東

shè tyāu

北的時候,把那些工廠的機器設備挑好

chāi

的都拆了運回蘇聯了.

李：那些機器一共值多少錢？

yi

王：一共值幾十億美金以上。

李：我也聽說，後來蘇聯把這些用舊了的機器又賣給中共了。

王：蘇聯不但把這些舊機器賣給中共並且按最高的價錢賣的。

kwēi

李：這樣中共不是很吃虧麼？

kwēi lyáng

王：還不是中國的老百姓吃虧？中共是拿粮食跟蘇聯換機器。中國的粮食本來不夠當然很吃虧。

李：中共佔領大陸以後，他們的工業怎麼樣？

王：在朝鮮的戰爭停止以前，中共沒有力量發展工業。

tsǎichyǔ

李：中共對中國私人資本辦的工業採取了甚麼政策？

王：當然是沒收政策，不但沒收中國資本辦的工廠，也沒收很多外國人辦的工廠。

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李：他們怎麼沒收外國人的工廠呢？

王：中共用很高的稅，變相的沒收．

李：在朝鮮戰爭停止以後，中共的工業怎麼樣？

王：中共在一九五三年實行第一個五年計劃，一共投資了美金二百億(yì)元．

李：他們從那兒來的那些錢？是不是蘇聯幫忙他們的？

王：蘇聯的借款(kwǎn)在那五年當中不到二十億(yì)都是用粮食還的．

李：中共的工業注重甚麼？

王：注重重工業，對老百姓的消費品一點也不注意，所以老百姓的生活很苦．

李：中共的第二個五年計劃開始了麼？

王：是在一九五八年開始的．

李：結果怎麼樣？

王：中共的工業完全靠農業來供(gūng)給資本人，

fù dān

力, 原料, 所以中國農民的負担很重.

jř

李: 聽說質的方面也不太好.

sywān

王: 中共注重量, 為的是宣傳; 所以出品的質很不好.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

China's Industries

Lee: I am very interested in your country's industries. I hope you will tell me something about them.

Wáng: Our country has had over 4,000 years of history. Although industrially speaking, we have not used machinery very much, our handicrafts have been developed for a long time.

Lee: I have also heard that your handicrafts are well developed. Your jade-wares, silver-wares, copper-wares, and porcelain wares, are all world famous.

Wáng: Aside from those you have already mentioned, our embroideries, lacquer-wares, carvings, silks, and stains, are also welcomed abroad.

Lee: How about modern industry in your country?

Wáng: Our first mechanized spinning and weaving mill was established 1888 in Shanghai. From that time on, industry has become more and more developed.

Lee: How many factories are there in your country?

Wáng: Prior to Commmunist occupation of China, there were approximately 2,000 factories in Shanghai, according to 1930 statistics.

Lee: Were all these factories set up with Chinese capital?

Wáng: Three quarters of the factories in Shanghai were established with foreign capital. Only one fourth had Chinese capital.

Lee: I heard that there are also quite a number of factories in Northeastern China (Manchuria).

Wáng: There were almost 1,000 factories in the southern part of the Northeast prior to the Second World War. These were also Japanese owned.

Lee: They all became Chinese-owned after China's victory, didn't they?

Wáng: You don't know the half of it! When Russian troops were attacking the Japanese and occupied the Northeast, they selected the best machinery and equipment, dismantled them, and shipped them back to Russia.

Lee: How much money was all the machinery worth?

Wáng: A total of several billion U.S. dollars.

Lee: I also heard that the Russians, after using this equipment, sold it to the Chinese Communists.

Wáng: Not only did the Russians do this, but they also sold it at the highest price.

Lee: In that case, didn't the Chinese Communists lose out on the deal?

Wáng: After all, it would be the Chinese people who lost out, wouldn't it? The Chinese Communists took their grain and exchanged it for the machinery from Russia. Since the people didn't have enough food anyway, of course they lost out.

Lee: After the Communists occupied Continental China, how has their industry been?

Wáng: Prior to the end of the Korean War, the Chinese Communists did not have the capacity for development of their industry.

Lee: What policy did the Chinese Communists adopt towards industry owned by private capital?

Wáng: Of course it was a confiscatory policy. Not only did they confiscate factories owned by Chinese capital. They also confiscated many factories owned by foreign capital.

Lee: How did they confiscate foreign-owned factories?

Wáng: The Chinese Communists utilized high taxes to confiscate these factories indirectly.

Lee: How about their industry after the end of the Korean War?

Wáng: In 1953 they inaugurated the First Five-Year Plan, investing a total of twenty million US dollars.

Lee: Where did all that money come from? Did Russia help them with this?

Wáng: In those five years, total Russian loans were less than twenty billion dollars. These were repaid by means of food exports.

Lee: What is the stress in Communist China's industry?

Wáng: They stressed heavy industries. No attention was given to consumer goods required by the ordinary citizen. Therefore these citizens have suffered many hardships.

Lee: Has their Second Five-Year Plan started?

Wáng: It started in 1958.

Lee: What are the results?

Wáng: Communist China's industry relies entirely upon its agriculture for supply of capital, manpower, and raw materials. Therefore the farmer's burdens have been very heavy.

Lee: I understand that quality has also been very poor.

Wáng: The Chinese Communists stress quantity, for the sake of propaganda. Therefore production quality has been very bad.

Vocabulary 第二部 生詞

70.	byànsyàng	變相	Ph:	in another form
71.	chāi	拆	V:	dismantle
72.	chì	器	BF:	article, -ware
	72.1 yùchì	玉器	N:	jade-ware
	72.2 yínchì	銀器	N:	silver-ware
	72.3 túngchì	銅器	N:	copper-ware, bronze-ware
	72.4 chīchì	漆器	N:	lacquer-ware
73.	fǎngjr̄	紡織	V:	spin and weave, textile
74.	gùnggěi, gùngjǐ	供給	V:	supply
75.	hé	和	CV:	and
76.	jr̀	質	N:	quality
77.	kāibàn	開辦	V:	manage, operate, found, establish
	77.1 bàn	辦	V:	manage, operate
78.	kàu	靠	V:	rely on
79.	lyàng	量	N:	quantity
80.	mwòshōu	沒收	V:	confiscate, take away by the government
81.	shèbèi	設備	V/N:	equip/ equipment
82.	shǒugūngyè	手工業	N:	handicraft, handicraft industry
83.	syāufèipǐn	消費品	N:	luxuries, consumer goods
	83.1 syāufèi	消費	V:	waste, consume
84.	syòuhwò	綉貨	N:	embroideries
85.	sz̄rén	私人	BF:	private
86.	tíngjř	停止	V:	stop
87.	tóudz̄	投資	V/N:	invest/ investment
88.	wǔnyán jìhwà	五年計劃	N:	five year plan
89.	yì	億	M:	a hundred million

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90.	yùn	運	V:	ship, transport
91.	ywánlyáu	原料	N:	raw material

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生詞練習

1. 在美國博物(bwó wù)館裏看得見很多中國古代的玉(yù)器.

2. 在第五街有一家很大造銀器的舖子.

3. 銅器店裏賣各種的鎖(swǒ).

4. 這一套(tàu)磁(tsź)器值五十塊錢.

5. 中國南方的漆(chī)器很有名.這些東西好看可是不實用.

6. 他家客廳裏放了很多值錢的雕(dyāu)刻.

7. 香港的紡織(fǎng jr̄)工廠很多,因為工人便宜,所以買賣很好.

8. 開辦一個工廠需(syū)要很大的資本.

9. 根據統計美國家庭的收入差不多一年七千塊錢.

10. 資本愈大買賣愈好作.

11. 我們犧牲(syī shēng)了幾千萬人才得到勝(shèng)利.

12. 一九六三年七月一號起我們這個學校

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就不屬(shǔ)美國陸軍管了.

13. 我們學校最近增加很多新設備.

14. 很多舊房子都很拆(chāi)了再造新的.

15. 七,零零零零,零零零零是七億(yì).所以我們說中國有七億人,也說有七萬萬人.

16. 合作才有力量,分散就沒有力量了.

17. 現在採取(tsǎi chyǔ)民主政治的國家一天比一天多了.

18. 很多國家還想對俄國採取妥協(twǒ syé)政策.

19. 在民主的國家裏政府不能隨便沒收(mwò shōu)人民的財產.

20. 有的國家是變相的蘇聯殖(jí)民地.

21. 實行土地改革以後,農民的生活改善(shàn)的很多.

22. 中國在抗戰的時候跟英國借了兩次款.

23. 消費品的輸入一定得限制.

24. 無論作甚麼事都得靠(kàu)自己.

25. 有人重質不重量,可是我說質跟量都要緊.

Notes:

鎖	a lock
實用	practical
需要	need
收入	income
屬	belong
採取	adopt
妥協	compromise
限制	limit

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第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 中國的手工業比重工業更發達嗎？
2. 中國的手工業都包括些甚麼？
3. 中國最早用機器的工廠是甚麼工廠？
4. 中國在一九三〇年的統計，就在上海已經有了多少工廠？
5. 在上海的工廠都是中國的資本麼？有多少是中國資本？
6. 除了上海以外中國甚麼地方還有工廠？
7. 在東北的工廠一共有多少家？都是誰辦的？
8. 第二次世界大戰以後這些工廠都屬於中國了麼？
9. 那些被蘇聯運走的工廠設備和機器一共值多少錢？
10. 被蘇聯運走的舊機器又賣給誰了？
11. 賣的很便宜嗎？
12. 蘇聯把這些舊機器用高的價錢賣給中共是

誰吃虧了？

13. 為甚麼是老百姓吃虧了？
14. 朝鮮戰爭停止以前中共有力量發展重工業嗎？
15. 中國私人資本辦的工業中共採取甚麼政策？
16. 外國人資本辦的工業中共是怎麼沒收的？
17. 朝鮮戰爭以後中共的工業發展的怎麼樣？
18. 中共發展工業一共投資差不多二百億元，那些錢是怎麼來的？
19. 中共的工業注重甚麼？
20. 中共的工業也注重老百姓的消費品工業嗎？
21. 既然中共不注重老百姓的消費品工業，那麼老百姓的生活怎麼樣？
22. 中共的第二個五年計劃是甚麼時麼開始的？
23. 中共第二個五年計劃的結果怎麼樣？
24. 中共工業出品的質怎麼樣？量呢？

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25. 為甚麼中共的工業就注重量,不注重質?

26. 美國的手工業也很發達麼?為甚麼?

27. 要是一個人給別的國家作間諜你想他私人的東西都應該被沒收嗎?

28. 要是你有錢你願意對有利的事情投資麼?

29. "在家靠父母,出門靠朋友"這是一句有名的中國俗話.你想這句話有道理沒有?

30. 美國人對所有東西的消費是不是很多?

31. 要是說他不是一個好人,變相的說他是一個壞人嗎?

32. 一個汽車的速度是五十英里的時候,要多少尺才可以完全停止?

IV Translation Exercise

1. Aside from consumer goods they also make light industrial products.
2. They rely on selling tea leaves to buy consumer goods they need.
3. Who supplies you with the silver you use in making silverware?
4. Does that country have a Five Year Plan?
5. The school is operated by some private people.
6. When you operate a shop you must invest money.
7. Taiwan has many handicraft industries.
8. How many 10,000's make one hundred million?
9. Lacquerwares are made in Japan and several other Asian countries.
10. Large quantities of tobacco leaves are exported from here each year.
11. If you have too much silver, will it be confiscated?
12. The quality of copperware made in Thailand is very good.
13. Do you have enough equipment to produce machines here?
14. The spinning and weaving industry is well known in this country.
15. Embroidery work is usually done by women at home.
16. What raw materials are used in making jadeware?
17. After they had dismantled that house, they built a new one.
18. When a store gives you a present, it is price-reduction in another form.
19. We will need five trucks to ship all those raw materials to the city.

20. Jadewares and silverwares are both made in Shanghai.

21. A foreigner supplied him with the money to operate his store.

22. Is this personal property or does it belong to the school?

V. Reading

A. 中共的經濟

按着共產主義，本來「經濟」是一切社會組織的基本；政治，文化，藝術，都要跟着經濟改變。可是現在蘇聯中共的統治階級常說，「政治」最重要。經濟應該向着政治的目標路綫走。共產黨的政治目標是甚麼呢？是要共產主義統治全世界。

既（Ji）然共產主義的目標是統治全世界，所以中共發展工業的方法也跟其他國家不同。中共過去十幾年都是發展重工業，發展製（jr）造機器的機器，發展交通工業，軍需工業，加强國防。至於人民日常生活消（syāu）費品的製造是中共第一個五年計劃中最不注重的。所以中共統治

下的人民生活水準很dī低.最近中共增加輕工業的製造,可是這些製造品的jyà價錢在國內很高.北jīng京政府增加輕工業產量最主要的原gù故是為了要換外滙.

B. 句子

(一)我先辦緊jí急的事情,再辦沒有時間限制的事情.

(二)製造品的出口既然增加了,外滙也增加了.

(三)南京是國民政府從前在大陸的時候的首都.

(四)那個食品店東西的價錢從前很低,最近提高了.甚麼原故?

(五)東京是日本首都也是文化發源地麼?

(六)Jēng徵兵局的回答是:按規定十五歲不能入wǔ伍.

(七)幸虧我們軍隊的配備好,要不然人海戰術會讓我們吃虧的.

(八)中共電話局局長問那些職員下週該那位

同志掃地.

(九)他拉我去喝酒.喝醉了回家,太太把剩下的菜給我吃.

(十)班長指揮我們在$\overset{\text{háu}}{\text{壕}}$溝裏上好了刺刀,等敵人來.

(十一)我抽了三盒英國烟,一共六十根.

(十二)我們發現了敵人一個傳達秘密消息的法子.

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简体字练习

(一) 共产党的政治目标是什么呢? 他们的目标是要统治全世界.

(二) 北京政府增加轻工业产量最主要的原故是为了要换外汇.

(三) 中共佔领大陆以后实行了两个「五年计划」,无论他们怎么实行,老百姓总是很苦.

(四) 在这过去几年里头,他不断给敌人传达秘密消息.这种秘密活动已经让政府发現了.

(五) 要是他不改变他的态度,他就很难在那个机关继续作事.就是到什么工厂去,也没人喜欢他.

C. Characters (No. 909-915)

909.	既	jì	BF: since	既然	since
910.	製 (制)	jr̀	BF: make, manufacture	製造	manufacture
911.	價 (价)	jyà	N: price	價钱	price, cost
				代價	compensation
				價值	value
912.	京	jīng	BF: capital	北京	Peking
				南京	Nanking
				東京	Tokyo
913.	故	gù	BF: old, cause	故事	story
				故意	purposely
				ywán 故	a cause, a reason
914.	低	dī	SV: low (opp. gāu)	低地	lowland
				低空	low altitude
				低空掃射	strafing
915.	急	jí	SV: urgent, haste, anxious, unpatience	着急	worried, excited
				緊急	urgent
				緊急事情	urgency
				急救	administer first aid

VI Writing

A. Writing (characters 601-605)

苦 社 防

守 絲

B. Radicals

1. 艹 (grass, 140) as in: 苦
2. 礻 (reveal, 113) as in: 社
3. 阝 (a mound, 170) as in: 防
4. 宀 (roof, 40) as in: 守
5. 糹 (silk, 120) as in: 絲

第一百三十六課

第一部 對話

第一戰區司令部情報軍官王上校跟幾位參謀研究詢（syùn）問戰俘的問題.

王: 剛才司令部李副（fù）官送來參謀長的命令,讓我們立刻詢（syùn）問這次的戰俘,好得到有用的情報.

趙（Jàu）: 除了普通問題以外,我們得注意那些特別的問題?

王: 敵人現在佔空中優（yōu）勢,我看我們得知道他們防空的情形.

錢: 他們的飛機場跟幾處簡便機場,我們也得知道.

孫（swūn）: 前幾天我們有情報說,敵人要用空降部隊反攻.我們要是知道他們的飛機場跟簡便機場就可以去轟炸他們.

趙（Jàu）: 我們也得知道他們有多少運輸飛機,怎麼用飛機運輸他們的補給品,甚麼的.

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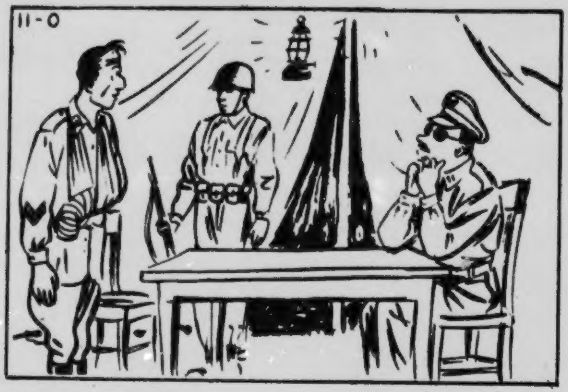

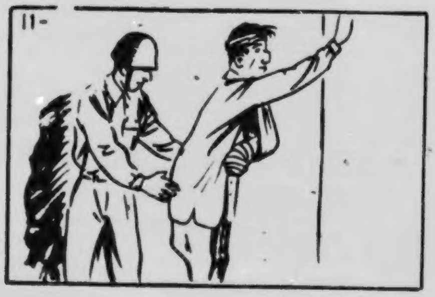

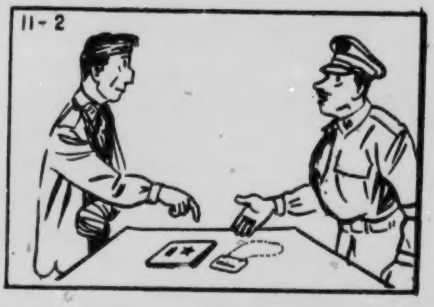

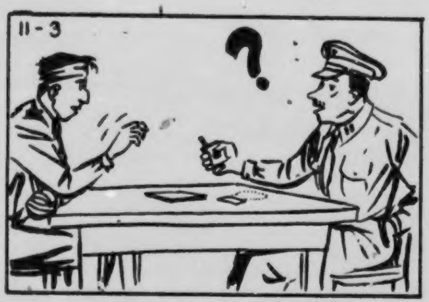

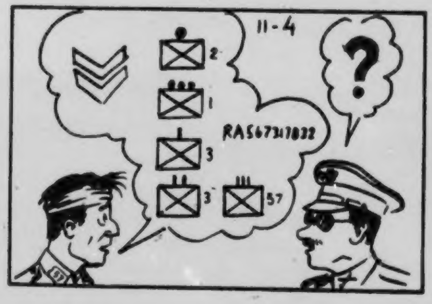
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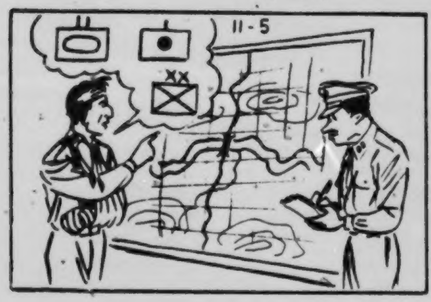

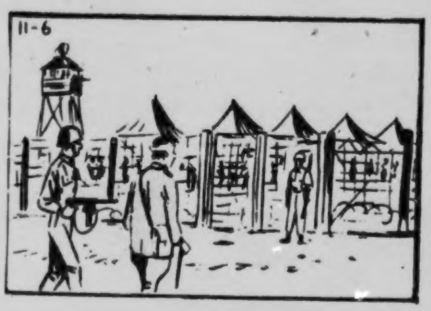

王：參謀長的意思很想知道他們的預備陣地在那兒，防禦怎麼樣。

張：敵人有預備陣地麼？

王：我們現在 tsǎi 採取攻勢。敵人主要的陣地很可能被我們 tū 突破。敵人當然得有預備陣地，為的是可以接着抵抗。

Jàu 趙：關於武器，我們也得知道一點。比方說他們有甚麼原子武器，我們得知道。雖然我們不預備先用原子武器，可是他們一用我們得有法子防禦，也得用一樣的武器報 fù 復。

錢：敵人的原子武器我們得知道，他們的生物戰 jì 劑跟化學戰 jì 劑也得知道。

swūn 孫：從過去的情報，他們費了很多時候跟錢研究化學戰 jì 劑跟生物戰 jì 劑。現在他們打得很不好，不敢說他們不會拿出來用。

張：普通的兵器我們也得注意。我們得知道他們的自動武器有多少，有多少 lyǔ 履帶車 lyàng 輛，有多少自動推進炮，有多少種戰車，甚麼的。

王：敵人最近很注意飛彈。他們的電導飛彈跟彈道飛彈的情報，我們也是知道的越多越

好.

Jàu 趙: 從戰術戰畧上看,我們敵人兵力的部 shǔ 署跟可能行動還不太清楚.最好從戰俘那兒多得些情報就可以清楚一點兒.

錢: 您說的很對.我們這次雖然已經佔領了他們的要 sài 塞,可是還不太知道他們能不能反攻,有多大的兵力反攻.

swūn 孫: 他們的組織,我們也想多知道一點.比方說他們陸軍裏的 gàn 幹部是怎麽訓練的,佔些甚麽地位,甚麽的.

張: 他們秘密電台的 hū 呼號,我們都知道麽?

王: 我們知道倒是知道一部分,一定不太完全.這次最好能多知道一點兒這樣的情報.

Jàu 趙: 聽說敵人城裏頭有很多 gwěi 詭雷.我們進城的時候一定很吃 kwēi 虧.我們 syùn 詢問戰俘的時候最好注意這一種情報,省得到時候人員損失很大.

錢: 上校請您給我們指示,這次 syùn 詢問戰俘是不是要比以前客氣一點兒?

王: 參謀長說過, $\overset{\text{syùn}}{\text{詢}}$ 問要很客氣.戰俘個人的東西都得替他們收起來,特別是個人文件將來都得還給他們.

張: 我們的戰俘營警 $\overset{\text{jyè}}{\text{戒}}$ 怎麼樣?

王: 戰俘營的李指揮告訴我,他們那兒守衛很多,又有不少探照燈,戰俘一定跑不了.

孫: 我們甚麼時候開始 $\overset{\text{syùn}}{\text{詢}}$ 問戰俘?

王: 下午就開始,你們回去預備吧.

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

The intelligence officer at headquarters of the First Theater of Operations, Col.Wáng studies problems in interrogating POWs with several staff members--Chyán, Swūn,Jàu & Jāng.

Wáng: Adjutant Lǐ at Headquarters has just delivered the order from the Chief-of-Staff, ordering us to interrogate the POWs immediately so that we can get some useful information.

Jàu: Besides ordinary questions, what special questions shall we pay attention to?

Wáng: The enemy is now holding air supremacy. I think we should know their air defense situation.

Chyán: We should also find out about all their airfields and their air strips.

Swūn: Several days ago we had an intelligence report saying that the enemy was going to use airborne troops to counter attack. We'll have to know their airfields and the airtrips so that we can go and bomb them.

Jàu: We'll also have to know how many transport planes they have and how they use airplanes to transport their supplies, and so forth.

Wáng: The Chief-of-Staff wanted to know where their alternative position is and how their defense works are.

Jāng: Does the enemy have alternative positions?

Wáng: If we take the offensive now, the enemy's main position can be broken. Of course they would have an alternative position in order to continue their resistance.

Jàu: We'll have to know something about their weapons. For instance, we'll have to know whether they have atomic weapons. We don't plan to use it first. But if they use it, we should have proper defenses against it and also to use it in retaliation.

Chyán: We should know their atomic weapons and also their biological agents and their chemical agents.

Swūn: From past intelligence reports they had spent a lot of time and money in studying chemical agents and biological agents. Now they have not been doing well. It is hard to say whether they would use these agents or not.

Jāng: We'll also have to pay attention to their conventional weapons. We'll have to know how many automatic weapons, track laying vehicles,self-propelled artillery, and tanks, etc., they have.

Wáng: The enemy has paid a lot of attention to missiles recently. The more we know about their guided missiles and ballistic missiles the better.

Jàu: From the tactical and the strategic point of view, we are not clear on the enemy's deployment of the force and its possible movement. It is best to obtain as much information as possible. Then we can be a little bit clearer about the situation.

Chyán: You are right. Although we occupied their stronghold, we still do not know if they can make a counter-offensive, and how big a force they have to make such a counter-offensive.

Swun: We want to know more about their organization. For instance, how their cadre of their army is trained, and what position they hold.

Jāng: Do we know the call signals of all their secret radio stations?

Wáng: We know a part but not all. We had better get more information in this respect.

Jàu: I heard that the enemy has many booby traps in the city. When we enter the city we will certainly get stung. When we interrogat the POWs we should pay attention to this kind of information in order to avoid the heavy casualties.

Chyán: Col. May we have your instruction on whether we should be polite to the POWs than before or not?

Wáng: The Chief-of-Staff said once that interrogation has to be conducted politely. POW's personal belongings should be put away for them. Especially since personal documents will have to be returned to them in the future.

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Jāng: How is the guard situation in the POW camp?

Wáng: The Commander of the POW's camp, Lee, told us that they have many guards and many searchlights, and the POWs wouldn't be able to escape.

Swūn: When are we going to start interrogating the POWs?

Wáng: We shall start this afternoon. You can go back and prepare everything.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

92.	bàufù	報復	V/N:	revenge
93.	bùshǔ	部署	V/N:	deploy/ deployment
94.	chù	處	M:	(measure for place)
95.	dàndàu fēidàn	彈道飛彈	N:	ballistic missile
96.	dyàn tái	電台	N:	radio station
97.	dz̀dùng wǔchì	自動武器	N:	automatic weapon
98.	fǎn gūng	反攻	V/N:	to take counteroffensive action/ counteroffensive
99.	fángkūng	防空	V/N:	air defense
100.	fùgwān	副官	N:	adjutant
101.	gànbù	幹部	N:	cadre
102.	gèrén	個人	N:	personal, private individual
103.	gwěiléi	詭雷	N:	booby trap
104.	hūhàu	呼號	N:	call sign
105.	hwàsywé jànjì	化學戰劑	N:	chemical agent
105.1	hwàsywé jàn	化學戰	N:	chemical warfare
105.2	hwàsywé	化學	N:	chemistry
106.	jyǎnbyàn jīchǎng	簡便機場	N:	airstrip
106.1	jyǎnbyàn	簡便	SV:	more convenient, short-cut
107.	kěnéng syíngdùng	可能行動	N:	capabilities
108.	kūngjūng yōushr̀	空中優勢	N:	air superiority
108.1	kūngjūng	空中	N:	air, sky
109.	shēngwù jànjì	生物戰劑	N:	biological agent
110.	syùnwèn	詢問	V/N:	interrogate, interrogation
111.	yùbèi jèndì	預備陣地	N:	alternate position

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112. yùnshū	運輸	V/N:	transport/transportation
112.1 yùnshūfēijī	運輸飛機	N:	transport plane
112.2 yùn	運	V:	transport
112.3 yùnshū bùdwèi	運輸部隊	N:	transportation troops (unit)
113. wénjyàn	文件	N:	document
114. yísyàng	一向	MA:	until now, heretofore

生詞練習

1. 王司令官帶了很多特業参謀到前線去部署防禦.

2. 李中尉是王司令官的$\overset{\text{fù}}{\text{副}}$官.

3. 因為那個城市沒有防空所以敵人來空襲以後損失很重.

4. L-5 可以在普通的簡便機場起飛降落.

5. a. $\overset{\text{Syún}}{\text{詢}}$問俘虜是参二的業務.

   b. 情報軍官的工作是對俘虜的$\overset{\text{syún}}{\text{詢}}$問.

6. 第二次世界大戰的時候美國在歐洲戰場有完全的空中優勢.

7. 為了安全起見,常常在主陣地的後方有一個預備陣地. (為....起見 -for the sake of ......)

8. 世界上原子武器最多的國家是美國跟俄國.

9. 用自動武器雖然可以增加火力但是補給更困難了.

10. 彈道飛彈是第二次世界大戰以後才有的武器.

11. 他在化學部隊裏担任生物戰劑(jì)的研究.

12. 日本軍隊在太平洋戰爭裏常常用詭(gwěi)雷.

13. 共產黨對他們的幹部很利害.

14. 我們的情報人員已經把敵人的電台呼(hū)號得到了.

15. 這次我們攻擊敵人有三個可能行動.

16. 李中校是研究化學戰劑(jì)的專家.

17. 我個人對他的意見不完全同意.

18. 我們的情報軍官從敵人俘虜的身上搜(sōu)出來很多重要的文件.

19. a. 空降部隊都是用飛機運輸的.

b. 運輸飛機除了運輸部隊以外也運輸重武器.

c. 運輸部隊的主要裝備是車輛.

20. 我們的軍隊已經完成了反攻大陸的準備.

tsǎi

21. 這次我們對敵人的攻擊採取兩翼包圍

shù

的戰術.

dzēng

22. 美國對於原子武器研究的目的是增加

報復的力量.

23. 王司令官在陸軍裏的地位很高.

24. 我們的情報組織在敵人的後方有六個

秘密電台.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 打仗的時候．兵力部署要緊嗎？
2. 副官作些什麼事情？
3. 為甚麼防空很要緊？
4. 簡便機場跟普通機場一樣麼？怎麼不一樣？
5. 為甚麼得詢問戰俘？
6. 打仗的時候．佔空中優勢有什麼好處？
7. 甚麼是空中運輸？
8. 甚麼是預備陣地？
9. 原子武器比普通武器厲害嗎？怎麼厲害？
10. 打仗的時候，自動武器多有甚麼好處？
11. 美國有很多彈道飛彈麼？
12. 生物战利害不厲害？怎麼利害？
13. 第二次大战的時候用過化學战劑麼？化學战劑有甚麼用？
14. 詭雷有甚麼用？
15. 陸軍裡的幹部有那些人？

16 電台都有呼號麼？有甚麼用？

17. 打仗的時候，為甚麼應當注意敵人的可能行動？

18. 你個人的事情為甚麼不願意告訴別人？

19. 你把你個人的文件放在那兒？

20. 打仗的時候，為甚麼運輸很重要？

21. 甚麼是運輸飛機？

22. 反攻的時候，得用很多兵力麼？為甚麼？

23. 採取攻勢以前，得怎麼預備？

24. 敵人用原子武器，我們應當用甚麼法子報復？

25. 要是敵人用生物戰劑作戰，我們要採取甚麼行動？

IV Translation Exercise

1. We have sent quite a few agents to find out enemy disposition on the other side of the hill.

2. Major Wang is now an adjutant at Headquarters of the Army Staff and Command College.

3. Since our enemy has both missiles and atomic weapons, our air defense should be modernized.

4. Since our city is surrounded by enemy troops, we cannot use our airfield outside the city. The airstrip we built is now the only way to get out of the city.

5. When we interrogated the POW yesterday we discovered that the enemy has built two new airstrips inside the city.

6. Interrogation of POW's is not the only way to get information from the enemy. We should also try other means.

7. Before we have air superiority in the area, it will be too dangerous to send our landing forces there.

8. It seems that enemy planes are now all over the sky. I do not know where they got so many planes.

9. Our front commander reported that he cannot hold our main position any more, so he withdrew his troops to the alternate position.

10. In addition to numerous automatic weapons, the enemy has stocked a number of atomic weapons for launching a surprise attack on us.

11. We doubt very much that the enemy has enough ballistic missiles with a range of more than five thousand miles.

12. We have received an intelligence report that the enemy is about to launch an attack with a biological agent.

13. Our troops have been informed that the enemy has set up booby traps in most houses of the city.

14. Three of the POW's we interrogated turned out to be well-trained cadres of the Chinese Communist Party.

15. According to intelligence reports there are altogether twelve enemy radio stations in this area. Each of them has its own call signal.

16. According to our intelligence. enemy capabilities include both a large number of ballistic missiles and many bioligical agents.

17. We have good reason to believe that the enemy might use both biological and chemical agents to launch attacks.

18. That POW has carried with him quite a number of personal documents in which we may find something useful.

19. During World War II, the U.S. Army maintained a large transportation corps equipped with millions of trucks, transport ships, and transport planes.

20. I do not think we can transport such a large number of troops on such a short notice.

21. Without a strong transport unit it is impossible for us to launch a large-scale counteroffensive.

22. Once the enemy starts using atomic weapons we are bound to retaliate with the same kind of weapons.

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第五部　新聞

(一)　臺北火車站
增設電話亭

〔本報訊〕臺灣電信管理局與鐵路局合作在臺北火車站增設電話亭五座. 裝設工作昨日全部完成. 並已開放使用. 電信管理局說這五座電話亭裝設在臺北火車站前候車室東南角. 其中四座為市內公用電話,一座為長途電話. 電話亭的設計非常好看.

臺北車站原來有電話間三處. 另在第一月臺,第二月臺,前後候車室各有公用電話一處. 現在加上新裝的四處一共有公用電話十一處. 以前打電話有很多人等的情形相信以後將不會再發生.

(二) 生字:

1.	臺(台)	tái	N	terrace. stage. table
	臺北	Táiběi	PW	Taipei
	月臺	ywètái	N	platform (in a railroad station)
2.	灣	wān	N	bend of a stream. bay. gulf
	臺灣	Táiwān	PW	Táiwān, Formosa
3.	增	dzēng	V	increase
	增設	dzēngshè	V	increase; set up additional
4.	亭	tíng	N	pavilion, gazebo or similar structure
	電話亭	dyànhwà tíng	N	telephone booth
5.	訊	syùn	N	information; news
	本報訊	běn bàu syùn	N	special dispatch of this newspaper
6.	註	jù	N/V	note/annotate
7.	座	dzwò	M	measure for building, construction, bridge, mountain etc
8.	裝	jwāng	V	install; load; pack
	裝設	jwāngshè	V	install; equip
9.	候	hòu	V	wait for
	候車	hòuchē	VO	wait for train or bus or other vehicular transportation.
10.	室	shr̀	N	room; chamber
	候車室	hòuchē shr̀	N	waiting room
11.	角	jyǎu	N	corner

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12. 言 yán		(LW)	V/N: speak/ speech
文言 wényán			N: literary language
13. 途 tú			N: road/ way
長途			long distance; long way
14. 計 jì			V: calculate; reckon; count; plan
設計			V: design; plan
15. 廳 tīng			N: hall; room; chamber
大廳			big hall, room or chamber

註:

1.	全部	A/N:	completely/ complete work
2.	電信管理局	N:	Telephone and Telegraph Administration.
3.	完成	V:	complete; accomplish
4.	開放	V:	open
5.	使用	V:	use; employ
6.	其中	IE:	among them
7.	市內	Ph:	inside the city; local; intra-city
8.	公用	Ph:	(for) public (use)
9.	電話間	PW:	telephone room
10.	發生	V:	happen; occur; take place
11.	並已	A:	abbreviation of 並且已經
12.	加上	V:	add up or together with ....

文言字:

1.	與 yǔ	CV: and; with
1.1	父與子	father and son
1.2	中國與美國之關係	the relationship between China and the U. S. A.
1.3	與我無關	has nothing to do with me
2.	為 wéi wèi	V: to be; do; make; CV: for; as; because of
2.1	本校校長為一上校	The commandant of this school is a colonel
2.2	教書為生	to make a living by teaching
2.3	以為	V: to consider or regard
2.4	為人為己	for others and for oneself
2.5	為國服務	to serve the country
3.	將 jyāng	CV: will; shall; going to
	本校將於下月一日開學	This school will open on the first of next month.

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简体字练习

(一) 台湾电信管理局与铁路局合作装设电话亭.

(二) 在美国晚上打长途电话很便宜.要是没有什么要紧的事最好晚上打长途电话.

(三) 那件事情发生的时候,我还在外国.我也没听见人说过,所以我知道得不清础.

(四) 敌人的飞机场跟几处简便机场,我们一点儿情报都没有.

(五) 我们还应当继续研究化学战剂跟生物战剂.怎么防御这两种战术也得研究.

VI Writing

A. Writing (characters 606-610)

網 普 語

言 專

专

B. Radicals

1. 糸 (silk, 120) as in: 網
2. 日 (sun, 72) as in: 普
3. 言 (words, 149) as in: 語, 言
4. 寸 (inch, 41) as in: 專

C. Dictionary Drill

Sixty Common Chinese Radicals - "Action" Group

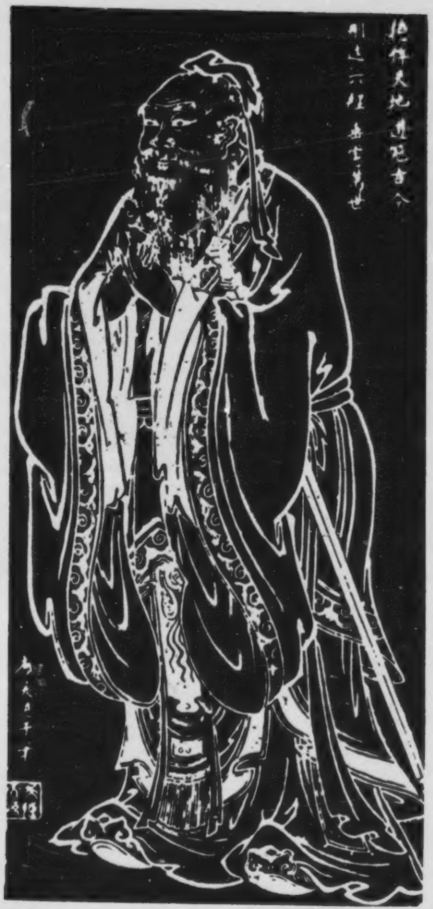
Radical Number	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Example
60	shuāng-li-jén-erh	彳	Left Step	後 很 從 德
66	fǎn-wén-erh	攵 攴	Tap	收 放 教 敘
76	ch'ièn	欠	Owe	次 歌 歡
113	shìh	示 示 礻	Indicate	社 禮 票 崇
162	tsǒu-chīh-erh	辶 辵 辶	Run and Stop	近 這 過 遠
184	shíh	飠 食	Eat	飯 餓 館 養

1. Exercise: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

祝			餐		
佛			歡		
故			祇		
逐			律		
飾			逝		
款			飼		
蝕			政		
遮			徽		
禁			欲		

2. Home Work: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
徒			哄		
返			摩		
祿			速		
循			蜀		
欣			征		
敵			役		
秘			微		
飢			敏		
敗			歉		
飲			祥		



Confucius

第一百三十七課

教育

第一部 對話

李: 我對貴國的教育最有興趣.請您給我說一說.

王: Bì敝國從來注重教育.從Kǔng孔子的時代起教育是最重要的事情.

李: 我也聽說Kǔng孔子是貴國的大教育家.他有多少學生?

王: 據說Kǔng孔子有三千學生,不過最有名的才有七十二位.

李: Kǔng孔子的學生是不是都是貴族或是有錢的?

王: Kǔng孔子辦教育的原dzé則是不看學生的家庭背景怎麼樣,有錢没有錢都是一樣的教育他們.

李: Kǔng孔子教學生最注重甚麼?

王: Kǔng孔子教學生最注重道德.

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他覺得不論一個人的學問多麼好,如果道德不好也是没有用.

李: $\overset{\text{Kŭng}}{\text{孔}}$子把學生教好了以後希望他們做些甚麼事?

王: $\overset{\text{Kŭng}}{\text{孔}}$子教學生,第一步教他們$\overset{\text{tsù}}{\text{促}}$進他們的道德,為的是可以把家庭管理得很好.

李: 一個人家庭管理得好,他還出去做事麼?

王: $\overset{\text{Kŭng}}{\text{孔}}$子的道理是,讓一個有道理有學問的人把國家管理得很好.

李: 您說的這些有道德有學問的人怎麼進到政府裏去呢?

王: $\overset{\text{Bì}}{\text{敝}}$國的$\overset{\text{kău}}{\text{考}}$試制度已經有了兩千多年的歷史,有學問的人不論家庭背景怎麼樣,有錢没有錢,都是由$\overset{\text{kău}}{\text{考}}$試的方法進到政府去的.

李: 現在中國教育的制度跟古代的制度一樣不一樣?

王: 不一樣.現在中國教育制度是$\overset{\text{tsăi}}{\text{採}}$取西洋

教育制度特別是仿(fǎng)照美國教育制度.

李:貴國也有大學,中學,小學,麼?

王:對了我們在高等教育方面有大學.大學分成幾個學院,每個學院有幾個系(syì).

李:除了大學或是學院以外,還有沒有特種學校也算是高等教育?

王:專科學校像師範(fàn)大學,工業專科學校,等等,都算是高等教育.

李:中學算是中等教育嗎?

王:中學,師範(fàn)學院,職業學校,等等都是中等教育.

李:中學一共得念幾年?

王:中學有初級中學,跟高級中學.一共得念六年.

李:中等教育都有甚麼職業學校?

王:有農業,工業,商業,藝術,等等職業學校.

李:初等教育怎麼樣?

王:有國民學校,一共六年.第一第二學年是

低年級.第三第四是中年級.第五第六是高年級.

李: 兒童沒上國民學校以前受甚麼教育?

Yòu jr̀ ywán
王: 幼稚園教育

李: 國民教育是不是政府辦的?

王: 國民教育是政府辦的.目的是叫每個國民都有機會受國民教育.這是國家的義務.

李: 那麼,學生就可以免費了?

王: 對了.並且供給他們教科書.

李: 這種教育是不是强迫的?

王: 是强迫的.所有兒童不管家裏有錢沒有錢都有機會到學校去念書.

líng
李: 受國民教育兒童的年齡是多麼大?

王: 六歲到十二歲.

李: 這算是每一個國民的基本教育麼?

王: 對了國民教育是每個國民應當受的基本教育.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Education in China

Lee: I have an intense interest in education in your country. Please tell me something about it.

Wáng: Our country has always stressed education. Ever since Confucius' time, education has been an important thing.

Lee: I have also heard that Confucius was one of your nation's great educators. How many students did he have?

Wáng: It is said that Confucius had three thousand students. However, among these only 72 were famous.

Lee: Were all of Confucius' students from the aristocracy or rich classes?

Wáng: Confucius' principles in education were that everyone could be educated, no matter what his family background was or whether he had money or not.

Lee: What did Confucius stress in teaching his students?

Wáng: In teaching, Confucius stressed virtue most. He believed that no matter how much knowledge a person had, it would be useless if he had no virtue.

Lee: After Confucius had completed the education of a student what did he expect the student to do?

Wáng: In teaching his students, Confucius first of all tried to teach them how to improve their virtue in order that they might be better able to manage their own homes.

Lee: Does a person who is able to manage his own home properly still go out to do a job?

Wáng: Confucius' reasoning is this: If a person of virtue and sufficient knowledge is able to manage his own family properly, he can then go out to serve the government.

Lee: How do these people of virtue and sufficient knowledge go about enterring government service?

Wáng: There have already been two thousand years of history for the examination system in our country. People with sufficient knowledge, no matter what their family background and whether they have money or not, can all enter

L.137 government service by means of the examinations.

Lee: Is the present-day educational system in China the same as that of the old days?

Wáng: It is not the same. Today's educational system in China is an adaptation of western educational systems, particularly an adaptation of the American educational system.

Lee: Does your country have universities, middle (high), and elementary schools?

Wáng: Yes. As far as higher education is concerned, we have universities. A university is divided into several colleges. Each college has several departments.

Lee: Aside from universities and colleges, are there other kinds of schools that might be considered as higher education?

Wáng: Organizations, such as teachers' colleges and engineering schools may all be considered as higher education.

Lee: Then middle (high) schools must be considered as secondary education?

Wáng: Middle schools, teachers' schools, and vocational schools, are all considered secondary education.

Lee: How many years does it take to finish middle school?

Wáng: The middle school consists of a junior middle school and a senior middle school, totalling six years.

Lee: What kinds of vocational schools are included in secondary education?

Wáng: There are vocational schools for agriculture, industry, commerce, and art, etc.

Lee: How about elementary education?

Wáng: There is the national or public elementary school which takes six years. The first and second school years are the lower classes. The third and fourth years are the middle classes. The fifth and sixth years are the upper classes.

Lee: What education do the children receive before they enter public elementary school?

Wáng: They receive kindergarten education.

Lee: Are public elementary schools established by the government?

Wáng: Such schools are government-established. The purpose is to give each citizen the opportunity to receive public elementary education. This is an obligation of the government.

Lee: Then the students would be receiving free education, I suppose?

Wáng: Yes. Furthermore, they are supplied with textbooks.

Lee: Is this type of education compulsory?

Wáng: It is compulsory. Therefore, all children, whether they are rich or poor, have the opportunity to go to school and study.

Lee: What is the age for receiving national elementary education?

Wáng: The age is between six and twelve.

Lee: This is considered as the basic education of each and every citizen, I suppose?

Wáng: That is correct. National elementary education is the basic education that each citizen must receive.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

114.	chūjí jūngsywé	初級中學	N:	junior high school
	114.1 gāují jūngsywé	高級中學	N:	senior high school
115.	dàsywé	大學	N:	university
	115.1 jūngsywé	中學	N:	high school, middle school
	115.2 syǎusywé	小學	N:	elementary school
116.	értúng	兒童	N:	children, boys and girls
117.	fǎngjàu	仿照	V:	imitate, copy
118.	fēn	分	V:	divide
	118.1 fēnchéng	分成	RV:	divide into
119.	gāuděngjyàuyù	高等教育	N:	higher deucation
	119.1 jūngděngjyàuyù	中等教育	N:	secondary education
	119.2 chūděngjyàuyù	初等教育	N:	elementary education
120.	gwǎnlǐ	管理	V/N:	manage/ management
121.	gwómínsywésyàu	國民學校	N:	national elementary school
	121.1 gwómín	國民	N:	people of a nation
122.	jīběnjyàuyù	基本教育	N:	basic education
	122.1 jīběn	基本	BF:	basic
123.	jŕyèsywésyàu	職業學校	N:	vocational school
	123.1 jŕyè	職業	N:	profession, vocation
124.	jwānkēsywésyàu	專科學校	N:	institution (specializing in one branch of education)
125.	-jyā	家	BF:	-ist, -or, -ian
	125.1 jyàuyùjyā	教育家	N:	educator
	125.2 lìshřjyā	歷史家	N:	historian
	125.3 kēsywéjyā	科學家	N:	scientist
126.	jyàukēshū	教科書	N:	textbook
127.	myǎnfèi	免費	VO:	free of charge
128.	nyánjí	年級	M:	grade in school
	128.1 dīnyánjí	低年級	N:	lower grade
	128.2 jūngnyánjí	中年級	N:	intermediate grade
	128.3 gāunyánjí	高年級	N:	higher grade
129.	nyánlíng	年齡	N:	age

130.	shr̄fànsywéywàn	師範學院	N:	normal school, teachers' school
130.1	shr̄fàndàsywé	師範大學	N:	normal university, teachers' college
131.	-syì	系	M/N:	department in college or university
132.	sywényán	學年	N:	academic year, school year
133.	sywéwèn	學問	N:	learning, knowledge
134.	sywéywàn	學院	N:	college (of a university)
135.	tsùjìn	促進	V:	promote
136.	yìwù	義務	N:	obligation, duty
137.	yòujr̀ywán	幼稚園	N:	kindergarten
138.	ywándzé	原则	N:	principle
138.1	ywándzéshàng	原则上	Ph:	in principle

Notes

1.	Kŭngdž	孔子	N:	Confucius

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生詞練習

1. 在中國初級中學跟高級中學都是三年. 中國的大學有的是國立的.
2. 中國的大學沒有美國的多. 兒童都得進小學. 進中學的比進大學的多.
3. 兒童的教育是很重要的.
4. 在中國的大學很多地方是$\overset{\text{fǎng}}{\text{仿}}$照美國的.
5. 普通的中學分成高級中學跟初級中學.
6. 在中國受過高等教育的人不多,但是受過中等教育跟初等教育的人不少.
7. 管理兒童是一件很不容易的事.
8. 國民教育是一個中國的國民一定得受的基本教育.
9. 國民教育是國民的基本教育.
10. 職業教育是幫助國民在社會上做事的教育.
11. 專科學校畢業以後很容易找到職業.

12. a. 我哥哥是一個有名的教育家.

b. 我有兩個朋友.一個是歷史家 一個是科學家.

13. 國民學校用的教科書都是不必給錢的.

14. 國民教育是免費的.

15. a. 你的孩子今年幾年級了?

b. 我的孩子還在低年級念書呢.

c. 中年級高年級的學生念書都很用心.

16. 兒童進小學的年齡是六歲.

fàn
17. 在台灣現在只有一個師範大學沒有師
fàn
範學院了.

syì
18. 我哥哥是在台灣大學教育系念書的.

19. 中國大學的學年是四年.

20. 張先生是一位很有學問的人.

21. 我們這個學校叫國防語言學院.

tsù
22. 發展教育可以促進文化.

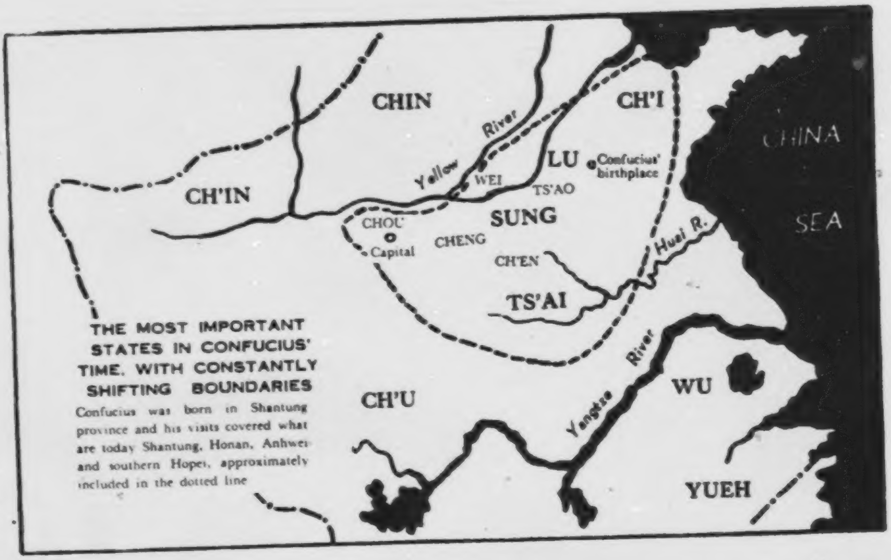
23. 我沒有義務管別人的孩子.

L.137

yòu jř
24. 張太太的小孩子在幼稚園念書.

dzé
25. a. 我們做人做事都得有原則.

dzé
b. 原則上我跟你同意,可是實際上辦不通.


CHIN
CH'I
CHINA
SEA
Yellow River
LU
Confucius' birthplace
WEI
TS'AO
CH'IN
CHOU
Capital
SUNG
CHENG
CH'EN
Huai R.
TS'AI
CH'U
Yangtze River
WU
YUEH

THE MOST IMPORTANT STATES IN CONFUCIUS' TIME, WITH CONSTANTLY SHIFTING BOUNDARIES

Confucius was born in Shantung province and his visits covered what are today Shantung, Honan, Anhwei and southern Hopei, approximately included in the dotted line

第三部　問題

L.137

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 中國從甚麼時候起就一直注重教育？
2. 孔子有多少學生？有多少有名的學生？
3. 孔子的學生都是貴族或是有錢的麼？為甚麼？
4. 孔子教學生最注重甚麼？
5. 就有學問，可是沒有道德，這樣的人有用麼？
6. 孔子教學生的原則第一步是促進他們的道德，第二步是甚麼？
7. 有了很好的道德和學問，又能把家庭管理的很好，以後更進一步是甚麼？
8. 這些想為國家服務的人，他們是怎樣參加政府工作的？
9. 現在中國的教育制度跟古代的有甚麼不一樣？
10. 中國的高等教育是怎麼分的？
11. 除了大學以外還有可以算是高等教育的學校麼？
12. 中國的中等教育包括些甚麼？
13. 中學一共得念幾年？

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14. 中等教育的職業學校包括甚麽職業？

15. 初等教育分那三級？

16. 兒童沒進國民學校以前受的是甚麽教育？

17. 國民學校都是誰辦的？

18. 政府辦國民學校的目的是甚麽？

19. 國民學校的學生上學得給錢跟買教科書麽？

20. 國民學校的教育是不是你願意去就去，你不願意去就可以不去？

21. 受國民教育兒童的年齡是多大？

22. 國民教育算是每一個國民的基本教育麽？

23. 你覺得教育青年是一件很要緊的事麽？為甚麽？

24. 做事要是沒有原則，做出來的事是不是也沒有價值？為甚麽？

25. 在美國，一個人的出身跟他將來作的事有關係麽？

26. 促進人類的幸福是大家的義務麽？

27. 這兒用的教科書都是免費的麽？為甚麽？

28. 仿照的東西是不是沒有真的好？為甚麽？

L.137

29. 做事的時候，一定得有一個成就麼？為甚麼？

30 在美國甚麼樣的職業算是自由職業？

31. 你覺得兒童時代是黃金時代麼？為甚麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. The Chinese Building in New York is the copy of a certain Chinese city gate. It looks very grand.

2. Most people in the United States have already received a basic education before they are 20 years of age.

3. In China, April 4th is Children's Day. Do you have such a holiday here?

4. Some junior highschools are three years, others are two years.

5. It takes several thousand dollars to finish a university education. If you do not work hard in college it would be a waste of money.

6. Not many people can afford higher education. But such education is very useful when you want to serve your country.

7. It takes more than one or two persons to manage one hundred children at a school.

8. Vocational education is important for people who have not been able to finish their basic education.

9. Young people hate to go to highschool. Later on, when they try to find a vocation, they would regret it.

10. Graduation from a teachers' college does not mean that you will become an educational specialist.

11. Eight year old children are usually studying in the third grade of the primary school.

12. Education is free in very many countries of the world. But most of the time you will not be able to work at the same time.

13. Can you tell the age of a person by looking at his face? I think this is not easy.

14. After studying in the history department for two years, I decided to study education.

15. The academic year begins in September and ends in June of the following year.

16. Is it possible not to get any knowledge after studying for 12 years?

17. This school prepares its own textbooks. Most of them are very well written.

18. This is an age of science, therefore everybody tries to become a scientist.

19. Law schools are also considered as institutions specializing in one branch of studies.

20. If you divide 144 into 12 equal parts, you will get 12 in each part.

21. In order to be called a university, it must have at least three colleges. Is this correct?

22. In principle, all those who have received a middleschool education are able to find a job after graduation.

23. Serving in the armed services is an obligation that every citizen has when he becomes an adult.

24. We should do everything within our power to promote the welfare and happiness of our people.

25. Do you ever see any grown ups studying in a kindergarten? That would certainly be a strange thing.

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第五部　新聞

(一)

郵局將發行

鄭Jèng成功gūng郵票

〔本報訊〕 交通部郵政總局定於二十九日發行「鄭Jèng成功gūng復臺三百週年紀念」郵票一組分八角及二元兩種.

臺北市人口

近九十五萬

〔本報訊〕 臺北市人口上月底已接近九十五萬. 計九十四萬七千九百二十二人. 其中男五十萬八千六百三十七人, 女四十三萬九千二百八十五人. 上月底人口較二月底人口增加四千五百三十四人.

另據統計上月全市結婚計七三二對, 離婚六十九對, 死亡三六四人, 出生二八〇八人(男一四七一人, 女一三三八人).

(二) 生字:

1.	票 pyàu	N:	ticket; bank note; check; bills
	郵票	N:	postage stamp
2.	復 fù	V:	return; repeat; reply
	復臺	VO:	retake or recover Táiwān abbreviation of 收復臺灣
3.	週 jōu	N:	cycle; week
	週年	N:	anniversary
4.	角 jyǎu	N:	dime (10 cents)
5.	圓(元) ywán	N:	dollar
6.	較 jyǎu	V:	compare
7.	亡 wáng	V:	die; perish; decease
	死亡	N/V:	death/ die

註:

1.	發行	V:	publish (printed matter); issue (postage stamps, money)
2.	鄭成功 Jèng Chénggūng	N:	Chèng Ch'éng-kūng (Koxinga) (a national hero of China)
3.	交通部	N:	ministry of communication
4.	總局	N:	main or home office
5.	紀念	V/N:	commemorate/ commemoration

6. 接近	V:	to be near or close to
7. 統計	N/V:	statistics/ make statistics
8. 對	N:	pair; couple (measure)
9. 離婚	VO/N:	divorce
10. 出生	V:	(to be) born/ birth
11. 定於.....	V:	set on .....

文言字:

1. 及 jí CV: and; with

共有一元,二元及五元三種

Altogether there are three varities; one dollar, two-dollars and three-dollars

简体字练习

L.137

(一)交通部邮政总局每年都发行好几种纪念邮票.有些邮票美极了.

(二)美国钱叫美金,日本钱叫日圓,中国大陆的钱叫人民币(幣bì),台湾的钱叫台币,香港(gǎng)的钱叫港币.

(三)他是最近把这本历史写好的.这本历史讲的是中国跟美国这几十年的关系.

(四)那位外国先生对在中国办教育有兴趣极了.他希望每个中国小孩子都有受教育的机会.

(五)中国中等教育有农业,工业,商业,艺术,等々職业学校.

VI Writing

A. Writing (characters 611-615)

於 寬 其

牆 附

墻

B. Radicals

1. 方 (square, 70) as in: 於
2. 宀 (roof, 40) as in: 寬
3. 八 (eight, 12) as in: 其
4. 爿 (frame, 90) as in: 牆
5. 阝 (a mound, 170) as in: 附

第一百三十八課

教育

第一部 對話

美國人李文接着跟中國
人王中談中國的教育.

yòu
李: 貴國的小孩子進正式學校以前都上幼
jr
稚園麼?

yòu jr
王: 幼稚園教育現在也叫學前教育.所有的
yòu jr
小孩子不一定都上幼稚園.

yòu jr
李: 那些上幼稚園的孩子多半是幾歲?

王: 也沒有一定的規定.從三歲到五六歲的
都有.

李: 小孩子幾歲才可以進小學?

王: 六歲左右就可以進小學.

李: 那麼小學畢業的時候,應當是十二歲了?

王: 是的.

李: 昨天您說貴國中學也是六年.

王: 對了.初級中學三年,高級中學三年.現在

　yàn
實驗初級中學四年,高級中學兩年.

李:職業學校需要幾年?

王:有的五年,有的六年.

李:貴國的大學呢?

Bì
王:敝國的大學是四年畢業.正式的大學多半有三個學院.

李:那三個學院?

王:文學院,法學院,理學院.不過有很多大學好像還有工學院,醫學院,商學院,似的.

李:您說專科學校有師範大學等等.師範大學是訓練那種人才?

王:師範大學專門訓練中小學教員的.

李:學校都是政府辦的麼?

王:不都是政府辦的.有的是公立的,有的是私立的.在大學方面有的是國立的,有的是省立的,有的是私立的.私立的大學多半是教會辦的.

　　　　　　　　　　　　bì
李:北平有一個協和醫學院是敝國人辦的.

據說辦得好極了.

王: 協和醫院在遠東是最好的醫學院.算上念三年的醫學預科,七年才畢業.

李: 可惜現在讓中共接收了.

王: 大學四年畢業,給學士學位.有的大學還辦研究院,可以給碩(shwò)士學位.最近台灣大學已經開始給博(bwó)士學位了.

李: 這真是自由中國教育的好現象!

王: 聽說大中學教員教授(shòu)的待遇(yù)還是太低,希望漸(jyàn)漸(jyān)可以改善(shàn)一點.

李: 中共底下的教育怎麼樣?

王: 中共的教育目的,一方面在訓練他們的幹(gàn)部實行他們野心很大的經濟計劃,一方面是利用教育控(kùng)制人民的思想.

李: 我最反對的是用教育作工具宣傳共產主義的思想.

王: 中共的教育完全是用共產主義做基礎.教員跟學生沒有自由思想,也沒有研究

的自由.

李:聽說他們連科學研究都得受共產主義的指導,真是很可笑的事!

王:中共的教育不是為教育而教育,是完全功利主義的.

李:他們有甚麼樣的學校呢?

王:正式的學校有小學,中學,大學,$\overset{\text{yòu}}{幼}\overset{\text{jr}}{稚}$園就附屬$\overset{\text{twō}}{托}$兒所裏頭了.

李:非正式的學校呢?

王:有農業中學,學生可以半工半$\overset{\text{dú}}{讀}$.

李:教員跟設備好不好?

王:當然都不行.因為中共甚麼都注意量不注意$\overset{\text{jŕ}}{質}$.

李:我聽說還有業餘學校,是麼?

王:他們的工$\overset{\text{chǎng}}{廠}$設立各種業餘學校,要工人在工作以外再學些知識.

李:聽說他們工人的工作時間很長,下了工還有精神研究麼?

王:人累了就甚麼也不想學了,所以他們的業餘學校只是為宣傳,効果怎麼樣是很

　hwái yí
可懷疑的.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Education in China (Cont'd)

Lee: Does your country still employ the Examination System in education at the present?

Wáng: Our modern educational system is quite different from earlier days because times have changed.

Lee: Do you still have (the degree of) syòu-tsái, jyǔ-rén and jìn-shr̀ at present?

Wáng: We have abolished these degrees since the beginning of the twentieth century. From that time on the center of Chinese education in our school system has been on different levels.

Lee: Do the children in your country attend kindergarten before they formally go to school?

Wáng: We have kindergarten. But not all children attend it.

Lee: What is the age group of those attending kindergarten?

Wáng: There is no definite rule. Kindergarten age may vary from three to six.

Lee: Does elementary school last eight years in your country?

Wáng: No, it is six years. There are four grades in junior elementary school and two years in senior elementary school.

Lee: At what age can children attend grade school?

Wáng: They can attend grade school from six years on. Of course, some attend one or two years later because of illness or other reasons.

Lee: Then, elementary school graduates must be about twelve years old, right?

Wáng: Yes, we don't encourage children to finish their six years' work in five years.

Lee: Do you have any trade or technical schools?

Wáng: Yes, but not too many, and not all of them last six years. For instance, it does not take six years to finish the school of nursing.

Lee: How about your colleges and universities?

Wáng: Our colleges last four years. A university must have three colleges or schools.

Lee: Which three schools?

Wáng: School of arts, school of sciences, and school of law. But a lot of universities have engineering schools, medical schools, business schools, etc.

Lee: Do you have professional schools?

Wáng: Yes, we have many. For instance, teachers colleges are teacher training institutions.

Lee: Yes, I remember now. In Peking, there is a Peking Union Medical College. It is operated by Americans.

Wáng: The Peking Union Medical College is the best medical college in the Far East. It takes seven years to graduate if we include the three years of pre-medical training.

Lee: Too bad it has been taken over by the Chinese Communists now.

Wáng: Besides four-year colleges, some universities have graduate schools, conferring masters degrees. Recently, the University of Taiwan has begun to confer Ph.D.degrees.

Lee: This really indicates that Free China's education is good.

Wáng: I heard that the pay scale for college professors and high school teachers is too low. I hope that this can be improved.

Lee: How is the educational situation under the Chinese Communists?

Wáng: Education under the Chinese Communists, on the one hand, is for the training of their basic members, hoping to realize their ambitious economic plans. On the other hand, they want to use education to control people's thinking.

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Lee: What I oppose most is the use of education as a tool to further communism.

Wáng: Chinese communists use communism as a foundation of education. Teachers and students do not have freedom of thought; nor do they have freedom to do research.

Lee: I heard that even scientific research must be under the guidance of Communist doctrines. This is really a ridiculous thing.

Wáng: Communist education is not education for the sake of education. It is just utilitarianism.

Lee: What kind of schools do they have?

Wáng: Their formal schools consist of elementary schools, high schools, and colleges. Kindergarten is a part of the nursery.

Lee: How about their informal education?

Wáng: They have agricultural schools for students in the age group twelve to sixteen in rural areas. These students receive only half-day education.

Lee: Are their teachers and equipment any good?

Wáng: Of course they are not good, because communists pay attention to quantity and not quality.

Lee: I heard that they have evening schools. Is this true?

Wáng: Their factories have various vocational trainings for their workers. They want their workers to know something else besides their own jobs.

Lee: I heard that their working hours are rather long. Do they still have the energy to study after work?

Wáng: When a person is tired, he doesn't want to study anything. Therefore, their vocational or evening schools are just propaganda. Its effectiveness is quite doubtful.

Vocabulary

139.	bàngūng bàndú	半工半讀	Ph:	part-time work, part-time study
140.	dàiyu	待遇	V/N:	treat/ treatment, salary plus fringe benefits
141.	fēijèngshr̀	非正式	BF:	unofficial
142.	fùshǔ	附屬	V:	attach to
143.	gǎishàn	改善	RV:	improve
144.	gūnglìjǔyì	功利主義	N:	utilitarianism
145.	gūnglì	公立	BF:	public
	145.1 shěnglì	省立	BF:	provincial managed
146.	jřdǎu	指導	V/N:	coach
147.	jyànjyānde	漸漸的	A:	gradually
148.	jyēshōu	接收	V:	take over
149.	kě(hwái)yi	可(懷)疑	SV:	arousing suspicion
	149.1 hwáiyi	懷疑	V:	doubt
150.	kěsyàu	可笑	SV:	be laughable, ridiculous
151.	réntsái	人才	N:	talent
152.	shŕyàn	實驗	N/V:	experiment/ test
153.	syànsyàng	現象	N:	phenomenon
154.	syàugwǒ	效果	N:	effect
155.	sywéchyánjyàuyù	學前教育	N:	pre-school education
156.	sywéwèi	學位	N:	academic degree
	156.1 sywéshr̀ sywéwèi	學士學位	N:	bachelor degree
	156.2 shwòshr̀ sywéwèi	硕士學位	N:	master degree
	156.3 bwóshr̀ sywéwèi	博士學位	N:	doctoral degree

157.	sywéywàn	學院	N:	college (of a university)
157.1	wénsywéywàn	文學院	N:	college of arts
157.2	fǎsywéywàn	法學院	N:	college of law, law school
157.3	lǐsywéywàn	理學院	N:	college of science
157.4	gūngsywéywàn	工學院	N:	college of engineering
157.5	yīsywéywàn	医學院	N:	medical school, medical college
157.6	shāngsywéywàn	商學院	N:	college of business administration
158.	twōérswǒ	托兒所	N:	day-nursery, child center
159.	wèi.......ér....	為⋯而⋯	Ph:	to.....for the sake of...
159.1	wèi jyàuyù ér jyàuyù	為教育而教育	Ph:	to educate (people) for the sake of education
160.	yánjyouywàn	研究院	N:	graduate school
161.	yèyúsywésyàu	業餘學校	N:	school after working hours, adult school
162.	yùke	預科	N:	preparatory (school)

Notes

1.	Syéhé Yīsywéywàn	協和醫學院	N:	P.U.M.C. (Peking Union Medical College)
2.	Dz̀yóu Jūnggwo	自由中國	PW:	Free China, Republic of China

生詞練習

dú
1. 美國的大學裏多半兒都是半工半讀的學生.

yù
2. 美國工人的待遇是全世界最高的.

3. 那個私立學校已經非正式的上了兩個禮拜課了.

yòu jr̀
4. 在中國有的幼稚園附屬在中學.

shàn
5. 要教育發達我們得改善學校的環境.

6. 辦學的人不應當有功利主義.

7. a. 公立學校的學生不必給學費.

   b. 省立學校是省政府辦的學校,也是一個公立的學校.

8. a. 學生需要常常得到先生的指導.

   b. 指導學生是一件很困難的工作.

jyàn
9. 現在中國的大學已經漸漸的多了.

10. 昨天那個公立中學接收了很多新桌子新椅子.

yí

11. a. 我覺得那個人在街上走來走去很可疑.

hwáiyi

b. 我一直就懷疑他的態度.

syàu

12. 他自己不願意去還說我不要他去,真是可笑.

13. 中國因為科學人才不夠所以工業發展的很慢.

14. 對於研究化學的學生實驗是很重要的.

15. 現在中國的教育已經到了學生太多,學校不夠的現象了

syàu

16. 要是每一班的學生太多,效果一定不容易好,特別是上外國語言的課.

17. 很多兒童在進小學以前都得先受學前教育.

18. a. 在社會上做事學位是很要緊的.

shwò

b. 常常一個有碩士學位的人的待遇比學士學位的人高.

bwó

c. 在我們學校裏有博士學位的先生可真

不少.

19. a. 學院有的時候是大學的一部份.

b. 一個完全大學包括文學院法學院理學院工學院醫學院跟商學院.

20. 美國有很多托(twō)兒所為的是給做事情的人很多方便.

21. 世界上有不少人為生活而忙.

22. 高先生是研究院的研究生.有的大學沒有研究院.

23. 業餘學校多半兒是在晚上上課的.

24. 預料明年畢業的學生比今年多.

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第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 幼稚園還有一個名詞是甚麼？
2. 兒童進正式學校以前都得進幼稚園麼？
3. 幼稚園的學生年齡多半兒是幾歲？
4. 兒童幾歲的時候進正式的學校？
5. 兒童幾歲的時候進中學？
6. 現在中國的中學制度是怎麼分的？
7. 現在中國的中學制度正在實驗甚麼制度？
8. 職業學校是多少年畢業？
9. 中國的大學幾年畢業？
10. 正式的大學多半分幾個學院？那三院？
11. 除了文學院、法學院、理學院以外還有些大學有甚麼別的學院？
12. 專科學校的師範大學是訓練那種人才？
13. 除了國民學校是政府辦的以外，別的中學也是政府辦的麼？
14. 大學呢？

15. 私立大學多半是誰辦的？

16. 遠東辦的最好的私立醫學院是那國教會辦的？
幾年畢業？

17. 大學是幾年畢業？畢業以後得甚麼學位？

18. 在中國大學畢業以後，還可以接着進甚麼院？
可以得甚麼學位？

19. 在中國大學得了研究院的碩士學位以後還可以
接着研究麼？可以得到甚麼學位？

20. 中國大中學教員教授的待遇怎麼樣？

21. 中共教育的目的是甚麼？

22. 中共的教育完全是用甚麼作基礎？

23. 中共的教育底下，教員和學生有沒有思想的自由跟
研究的自由？為甚麼？

24. 中共的教育是為教育而教育麼？是為甚麼而教育？

25. 中共有些甚麼正式的學校？

26. 中共有甚麼非正式的學校？學生有甚麼特別的地方？

27. 中共學校的教員跟設備怎麼樣？

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28. 中共的業餘學校是怎麼樣的一種學校？

29. 中共工人工作的時間很長，這種業餘學校有效麼？

30. 既然沒有甚麼效果，那麼中共辦這種學校的目的是甚麼？

31. 在美國半工半讀的學生多不多？為甚麼？

32. 你覺得世界上有很多國家的關係是不是應當改善？為甚麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. You may use my car in your experiments, but if you break it, you will have to repair it for me.

2. Before he leaves he will have to wait for the next man to take over (his work) from him.

3. Public schools provide a free education for our children. We should give as much help to these schools as possible.

4. Do not wait until the last moment. Let me coach you now for the speech you make next week.

5. You might not like your work now. But you will gradually become accustomed to it.

6. There is something suspicious about the child. He has not eaten his meals for two days.

7. What sort of treatment do you receive working for that company? Do they pay well?

8. He told me unofficially that I will have to work harder if I want to graduate.

9. If you only believe in utilitarianism, there is not much use in doing research on that subject.

10. The university has many organizations attached (subsidiary) to it.

11. The medicine did not have much effect. I decided to ask the doctor for something else.

12. Feeling tired is a natural phenomenon if you exercise too much.

13. The school goes to all parts of the world to search for talent.

14. Kindergartens are a form of pre-school education.

15. There are several schools on the East Coast where you can work part-time and study part-time.

16. Is it possible to get an academic degree with two years of study in the United States?

17. Being laughed at by other people is not a laughable matter, if you do not enjoy jokes.

18. If the rules are not improved, it will be very hard for students to study at night.

19. After-hour schools for adults are also called vocational schools.

20. The University of California has a medical college in San Francisco.

21. He goes without food for the sake of being thin. I think this is ridiculous.

22. Do you believe in education for the sake of education?

23. Two years of study at a graduate school will usually give you a master's degree.

24. Parents who have to work and cannot take care of their children send them to day-nurseries.

25. I predict that he cannot return in time to see his sister receive her bachelor's degree from that college of engineering next month.

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第五部 新聞

(一) Lwòshānjī 洛杉磯道德重整會招待龍劇演員

〔合眾國際社 Lwòshānjī 洛杉磯十六日電〕由五十三人演出的道德重整會戲劇「龍」昨天在此完成了兩週的演出。此劇在 Ōu 歐洲演出了七個月以後於四月二日開始在美演出。一位道德重整會的發言人說「龍」劇將在美國各大城市繼續演出。

昨(十五)日該劇演員接受此間道德重整會西海岸總部之招待參觀歌舞表演。歌舞表演中客串的藝術家有獨唱家及百老 hwèi 滙歌舞劇之女星及鋼琴家演奏。

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(二) 生字：

1.	德	dé	N:	virtue; moral
	道德		N/SV:	moral
2.	重	chúng	V/A:	repeat/re- (verb prefix)
	整		V/SV:	arrange; adjust/whole; tidy neat
	重整		V:	rearrange; readjust
	會		N:	association; society
	道德重整會		N:	Moral Rearmament Association
3.	招	jāu	V:	beckon; call; hail
4.	待	dài	V:	wait for; treat
	招待		V/N:	entertain; to be host to/ entertainment
5.	龍	lúng	N:	dragon
6.	劇	jyù	N:	play; drama; show
7.	演	yǎn	V:	perform; act (in a play or show)
	演出		V:	stage; perform (for an audience)
8.	員	ywán	N.	person; personnel; official
	演員		N:	performer; actor
9.	衆	jùng	SV/N;	many; numerous;/ multitude
	合衆		VO:	united
10.	際	jì	N:	border; limit
	國際		N:	international
	合衆國際社		N:	United-international Press
11.	戲	syì	N:	play; drama; opera; show; game

戲劇	N:	play; drama; opera; show L.138
12. 洲	N:	continent; sand bank; island
歐洲 Oujōu	PW:	Europe
13. 始 shř	N/V:	begin; start
開始	N/V:	begin; start
14. 繼 jì	V:	succeed; connect
15. 續 syù	V:	continue; succeed to; join on
繼續	V:	continue
16. 岸 àn	N:	coast; shore
海岸	N:	sea shore; sea coast
17. 舞 wǔ	V/N:	dance
歌舞	N:	song and dance
歌舞劇	N:	musical show
18. 串 chwàn	V/N:	string together/string; league
客串	V/N:	perform (as a guest performer) / guest performance
19. 藝 yì	N:	art; skill; craft
20. 術 shù	N:	art; technique; skill
藝術	N:	art
藝術家	N:	artist
21. 獨 dú	A/SV:	alone; single
獨唱家	N:	soloist (vocal); solo vocalist
22 鋼 gāng	N:	steel
23. 琴 chín	N:	harp; lute; organ; string instrument
鋼琴	N:	piano
鋼琴家	N:	pianist
24. 奏 dzòu	V:	play (music)

L.138 演奏 V: play music/ musical performance

註:

1.	洛杉磯	Lwòshānjī	PW: Los Angeles
2.	電		N: abbreviation of 電報 or 電話.
3.	接受		V: accept; receive
4.	此間		PW: here (literary)
5.	總部		N: headquarters
6.	表演		V/N: perform/ performance
7.	百老匯	Bǎilǎuhwèi	PW: Broadway
8.	發言		V: speak (at a meeting or gathering)
	發言人		N: spokesman
9.	女星		N: abbreviation of 女明星
	明星		N: star

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文言字、

1.	該	gāi	SP: the said; that
	該地		the said place
	該國		the said country
	該校		the said school
2.	之	jr̄	LW: of (literary equivalent of 的)
	美國之音		The Voice of America
3.	將	jyāng	LW: (indicates the future; literary equivalent of 要)

简体字练习

(一)(合众国际社,旧金山廿六日电) 道德重整会戏剧「龙」将於两週内在此演出.

(二)「龙」剧演員将参观此间歌舞表演.客串演員有艺术家,独唱家,等〻.

(三)他最小的一个孩子已经十一岁了.明年六月在那个小学毕业.

(四)协和医院是远东最好的医学院,学生得念七年才能毕业.

(五)中共训练他们的干部,实行他们野心很大的经济计划.他们的教育完全是用共产主义作基础.

VI Writing

A. Writing (chraracters 616-620)

建 築 舉

筑 举

只 流

B. Radicals

1. 廴 (move on, 54) as in: 建
2. ⺮ (bamboo, 118) as in: 築
3. 臼 (a mortar, 134) as in: 舉
4. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 只
5. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 流

C. Dictionary Drill

Sixty Common Chinese Radicals - "Nature" Group

Radical Number	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
32	t'í-t'ǔ-erh	土 土	Soil	堯 地 在 坐 報
46	shān	山	Mountain	岡 崎 島 岩
72	jìh	日	Sun	明 昨 春 早
75	mù	木	Wood	枝 桑 李
85	sān-tiĕn-erh-shuĕi-erh	氵 氺 水	Water	河 沒 泉 泰
86	sǐ-tiĕn-erh-huǒ	火 灬	Fire	熨 燒 照 熱 營

1. **Exercise: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:**

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
坑			無		
松			坦		
灰			岔		
墜			嶇		
灸			杏		
棟			昏		
浮			岑		
炊			氷		
晃			染		
曉			岸		
治			灾		

2. Home Work: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
埋			培		
晒			峯		
械			昔		
堂			某		
岱			漿		
柔			暫		
泪			災		
圭			煎		
岳			查		
旱			潮		
果			炮		

。于故院長右任生前作書的神態

Mr. Yu Yu-jen shown at his studio, doing a Chinese calligraphy, before his death.

經綸東手斬七條不怕英雄傳
袁名撐起東南天半壁人間
還為精進年

思敬先生法正
于右任

立似根占

第一百三十九課

中國藝術

第一部　對話

李：沒談到中國藝術以前，我們先研究研究藝術到底包括甚麼？

王：據我所知道，藝術包括音樂，美術，$\overset{\text{syì jyù}}{\text{戲劇}}$，電影，舞$\overset{\text{dǎu}}{\text{蹈}}$，等等。

李：中國的美術在世界上最有名。中國的國畫是在那一個朝代最興$\overset{\text{shèng}}{\text{盛}}$？

王：宋朝（九六零——一二七八 A.D.），可以說是國畫的黃金時代。宋朝有幾個$\overset{\text{hwáng}}{\text{皇}}$帝喜歡畫畫兒並且畫得很好。

李：那麼他們一定很注重這一門的藝術了？

王：對了。那個時候有畫畫兒的學校，並且用畫畫兒來考試。

李：中國畫兒跟$\overset{\text{shr̄}}{\text{詩}}$好像有密$\overset{\text{chyè}}{\text{切}}$關係似的。

王：中國向來注重通才教育，所以畫家不但畫得很好，並且書法也很好，也會做$\overset{\text{shr̄}}{\text{詩}}$。

李: 所以書畫詩(shr̄)都有密切(chyè)的關係.

王: 像唐朝(六一八——九零五 A.D.)的王維(wéi)人,家說他「詩(shr̄)中有畫,畫中有詩(shr̄).」

李: 一個大藝術家也是一個大思想家,對不對?

王: 對了.中國畫家的理論是人跟自然是分不開的.

李: 國畫內容都有甚麼?

王: 不外山水,人物,花鳥(nyǎu).

李: 您剛才提了書法.書法是那一朝代興盛(shèng)?

王: 中國歷史上六朝(紀元後第一世紀的前一半)書法最有名,合上唐朝的詩(shr̄)跟宋朝的畫是中國主要的藝術.

李: 中國的建築在美術上也佔了很重要的地位.

王: 中國建築發達得很早.每個朝代都有每朝代有名的建築物:宮(gūng)殿(dyàn),亭(tíng)台,樓閣(gě),都特別美麗(lì).

李: 北平的宮殿(gūng dyàn)真美麗(lì).萬里長城多麼偉(wěi)大!

王: 這些建築物都表現中國建築的美術價值.

李: 說到建築不能不想到中國雕(dyāu)刻.

王: 中國的雕(dyāu)刻很早就有了.中國人用各種材料雕(dyāu)刻.

李: 用甚麼材料呢?

王: 用甲骨(jyǎ gǔ),金石,竹木,等等.

李: 廣東出品雕(dyāu)刻的象(syàng)牙套球,真是好極了.

王: 那不過是一種工藝美術.中國偉(wěi)大的雕(dyāu)刻作品可以說是佛(fwó)教雕(dyāu)刻.

李: 佛(fwó)教的雕(dyāu)刻是不是在石頭上雕(dyāu)刻佛(fwó)像?

王: 對了.佛(fwó)教雕(dyāu)刻最重要最有名的是在山西的雲岡(yún gāng)跟河南洛(lwò)陽的龍門.

李: 那麼,佛(fwó)像多大?

王: 大的有七十尺那麼高,小的就有幾寸高,多半在一千五百年以前雕(dyāu)刻的.到現在還有不少保留着呢.

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李: 關於中國的音樂跟舞$\overset{\text{dǎu}}{\text{蹈}}$, 中國人也很注重麼?

王: 中國古代早就注重音樂這一門教育, 因為音樂跟人有重要的關係, 並且對人有很大的影響.

李: 中國的音樂跟樂器和西洋的完全不同.

王: 樂器的樣子看着很不一樣, 可是原理倒不一定完全不同.

李: 我有一點印像, 中國不大注重音樂.

王: 中國有一$\overset{\text{dwàn}}{\text{段}}$時期不太重看音樂, 所以有很多古代很好的音樂作品沒法子傳留下來.

李: 關於舞$\overset{\text{dǎu}}{\text{蹈}}$方面怎麼樣?

王: 中國古代也很注重舞$\overset{\text{dǎu}}{\text{蹈}}$, 有甚麼大$\overset{\text{dyǎn}}{\text{典}}$禮都有舞$\overset{\text{dǎu}}{\text{蹈}}$配上音樂, 因為舞$\overset{\text{dǎu}}{\text{蹈}}$不但是一種藝術也是一種教育.

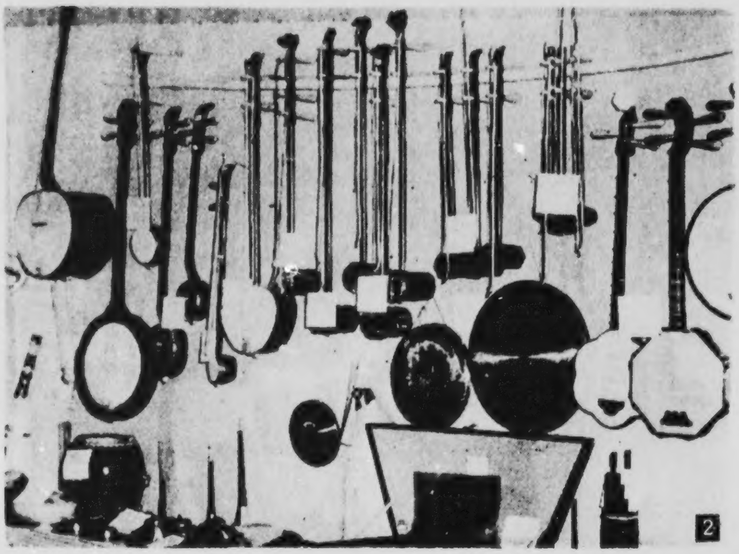
李: 舞$\overset{\text{dǎu}}{\text{蹈}}$的時候人多不多?

王: 據說在唐朝的時候很流行, 多到三四百

人的舞$\overset{\text{dǎu}}{\text{蹈}}$.

李: 現代的中國音樂跟舞$\overset{\text{dǎu}}{\text{蹈}}$是不是跟古代的一樣?

王: 多少受了西洋音樂的影響了.



(2) 別具風格的中國各式樂器。

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Chinese Arts

Lee: Before discussing Chinese arts, we should first ascertain what the arts consist of.

Wáng: From what I know, the arts consist of music, painting, drama, movies, the dance, and so forth.

Lee: Chinese painting is very famous in the world. During what period did Chinese painting flourish?

Wáng: The Sùng Dynasty (960-1278) may be said to be the golden era of Chinese painting. There were a few emperors during the Sung period who were fond of painting, and they painted very well themselves.

Lee: Then they must have stressed this art.

Wáng: That's right. There were schools for painting during that period, and painting was used in examinations.

Lee: It seems that Chinese painting and poetry are closely related.

Wáng: China has always emphasized the education of balanced talents. Consequently, a painter not only paints well but is also good at calligraphy and in composing poetry.

Lee: So calligraphy, painting, and poetry are closely associated.

Wáng: For instance, it is said that in the poems by Wáng Wéi of the Táng period, "there are depictions in his poems and in his paintings there is poetry."

Lee: A great artist is also a great thinker, right?

Wáng: Right. The theory of Chinese painting is that people and nature are inseparable.

Lee: What are the contents of Chinese painting?

Wáng: None other than landscape, people, things, flowers, birds, etc.

Lee: You mentioned calligraphy a moment ago. In what period did calligraphy flourish?

Wáng: Calligraphy in the Six-Dynasty period in Chinese history was most famous. Together with the poetry of the Táng period and the paintings in the Sùng period, they are the principal arts of China.

Lee: Chinese architecture also has a significant place in the realm of art.

Wáng: Chinese architecture was well developed a long time ago. Each period had its own famous architecture. Palace halls, pavilions, gazebos, terraces, and buildings of all kinds are all very beautiful.

Lee: The palace halls in Peiping are truly beautiful, and the Great Wall is magnificent.

Wáng: All these architectural objects show the artistic value of Chinese architecture.

Lee: When talking about architecture, we cannot help but think of Chinese engraving and sculpture.

Wáng: China has had engraving and sculpture since very early times. The Chinese have used all sorts of materials for engraving and sculpture.

Lee: What materials have been used?

Wáng: Bone, shell, metal, stone, bamboo, wood, and so forth, have been used.

Lee: The Cantonese product, the engraved and sculptured homocentric ivory spheres, are truly exquisite.

Wáng: That is only one kind of handicraft. However, the Buddhist sculptures and engravings are by far the greatest Chinese sculptural products.

Lee: Are the Buddhist engravings and sculptured buddhist images carved on stone and rocks?

Wáng: Yes. The most important and famous Buddhist sculptures and engravings are those in Yún-gāng, Shansi; and those at the Dragon Gate in Lòyáng, Honan.

Lee: How big are these Buddhist statues?

Wáng: The larger ones are as tall as seventy feet, while the smaller ones are only a few inches tall. Most of them were done fifteen hundred years ago and have been preserved to this day.

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Lee: Do the Chinese people stress music and dance?

Wáng: Music as a sort of education has been emphasized since ancient times in China because music is closely related to, and possesses tremendous influence upon, the people.

Lee: Chinese music and musical instruments are altogether different from those of the West.

Wáng: The musical instruments look quite unlike those from the West but are not necessarily totally different in principle.

Lee: I have some impression that China does not stress music much.

Wáng: There was a period during which music was not emphasized. Consequently, a good deal of very fine music could not be handed down to posterity.

Lee: How about the dance?

Wáng: The dance was also stressed in ancient China. Dancing coupled with music was always part of a big ceremony, as dancing was not only an art but also an education.

Lee: Were there many people who took part in the dancing?

Wáng: It is said that it was very popular during the Tang period, and there were as many as three or four hundred people in a dance.

Lee: Is modern dance and music in China the same as in ancient times?

Wáng: No, both have to some degree been influenced by the West.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

163.	bǎulyóu	保留	V:	preserve, keep
164.	búwài	不外	V:	just, not beyond, merely
165.	byǎusyàn	表現	V: N:	express display, presentation
166.	chwánlyóu	傳留	V:	pass down (traditions, art, literature, etc.)
167.	dwàn	段	N/M:	section, period
168.	dyǎnlǐ	典禮	N:	ceremony
169.	dzwòpǐn	作品	N:	works of artists, writers, etc.
170.	fwósyàng	佛像	N:	statue of Buddha, image of Buddha
171.	gūngyì měishù	工藝美術	N:	fine art and handicrafts
	171.1 gūngyì	工藝	N:	handicrafts
172.	gūngdyàn	宮殿	N:	palace
173.	gwóhwà	國畫	N:	Chinese style painting
174.	jùngkàn	重看	V:	emphasize, value
175.	lǐlwùn	理論	N:	theory
176.	měishù	美術	N:	art, painting
177.	pèishang	配上	V:	be accompanied by, accompany, complement
178.	shŕtou	石頭	N:	rock, stone
179.	shŕchī	時期	N:	period of time, age, era
180.	shūfǎ	書法	N:	penmanship, art of writing, caligraphy
181.	syànglái	向來	MA:	hitherto
182.	syàngyá tàuchyóu	象牙套球	N:	ivory work (balls within balls)
	182.1 syàngyá	象牙	N:	ivory

183.	tūngtsái jyàuyù	通才教育	N:	liberal education
184.	wǔdǎu	舞蹈	N/V:	dance/ (performance versus social)
185.	-wù	物	BF:	thing, affair
	185.1 jyànjùwù	建築物	N:	architecture
	185.2 rénwù	人物	N:	people and thing, portraits
186.	yìnsyàng	印像	N:	impression
187.	ywèchì	樂器	N:	musical instruments

Notes

1.	sz̄syǎngjyā	思想家	N:	philosopher, thinker
2.	yìshùjyā	藝術家	N:	artist
3.	shānshwěi	山水	N:	scenery, landscape
4.	rénwù	人物	N:	people, portrait
5.	hwā nyǎu	花鳥	N:	flowers and birds
6.	Shānsyī	山西	PW:	Shansi Province
7.	Yúngāng	雲岡	PW:	name of a place (Yunkang)
8.	Hénán	河南	PW:	Honan Province
9.	Lúngmén	龍門	PW:	name of a place (Lungmen)
10.	gūngdyàn	宮殿	N:	palace
11.	tíng tái	亭台	N:	pavilion
12.	lóu gé	樓閣	N:	building
13.	chánchéng	長城	N:	Great Wall
14.	jyǎ, gǔ, jīn, shŕ, jú, mù	甲 骨 金 石 竹 木	N:	shell, bone, metal, stone, bamboo, wood

生詞練習

1. 我離開這兒的時候請你替我保留我的東西.

2. 美國人的早飯不外(是)牛奶麵(myàn)包雞蛋牛油等等.

3. a. 對於這件事他表現的很好.

b. 雖然他很熱心可是沒有甚麼表現.

4. 中國的俗話多半兒是一個朝代一個朝代的傳留下來的.

5. a. 去年有一段(dwàn)時候我在美國的東部.

b. 這一段(dwàn)路很難走.

6. 昨天我去參加了他的畢業典(dyǎn)禮.

7. 他雖然只(jř)學了一年畫,可是他的作品真不少.

8. 在中國差不多家家都有佛(fwó)像.

9. a. 東方人對於工藝美術特別注重.

b. 中國人做的手工藝又便宜又好.

gūngdyàn
10. 北平有很多老的宮殿.

11. 他對國畫沒有甚麼研究.

12. 張先生非常重看(看重)家庭教育.

13. 中國對於宗教理論的書不少.

14. 張先生對於美術很有興趣.

pèi
15. 王老先生畫的國畫配上陳先生寫的字
真是美極了.

chyáng
16. 那個牆是用石頭造的.

17. 中國跟日本打仗的時期我在美國.

18. 在中國的學校裏非常注重書法.

chōu
19. 我向來不喜歡抽煙.

tàu
20. a. 象牙套球是一種很少有的藝術作品.
b. 象牙也可以做筷子.

21. 中國發展通才教育已經有好些年了.

dǎu
22. 在中國中學裏女學生都會舞蹈.

23. a. 中國的長城是有名的建築物.
dwùn
b. 華盛頓是世界上有名的人物.

24. 年青的人對於第二次世界大戰沒有甚麼印象.

25. 張小姐非常聰明會玩三四種樂器.

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第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 藝術包括些甚麼？

2. 中國在藝術方面最有名的是甚麼？

3. 中國的美術是在那個朝代最興盛？為甚麼？

4. 因為宋朝的皇帝喜歡画画兒，所以設立了什麼學校？

5. 中國畫兒跟詩、書法，都有什麼關係？

6. 甚麼是通才教育？

7. 唐朝有一個叫王維的人，别人說他是「詩中有画，画中有詩」，那是什么意思？

8. 中國的大藝術家為什么也是大思想家？

9. 國画的内容都有些甚么？

10. 中國的書法什么時候最興盛？

11. 這樣看來中國最主要的藝術是那三種？

12. 中國的建築在美術上也佔很重要的地位麼？有些甚麼樣的建築特别美麗？

13. 你可以說一兩個代表這種美麗的建築麼？

14. 中國的雕刻用些甚麼材料？

15. 廣東最有名的雕刻是甚麼?

16. 象牙套球算是甚麼樣的雕刻?

17. 代表中國偉大的雕刻是甚麼樣的雕刻?

18. 佛教雕刻多半雕刻在甚麼東西的上頭?

19. 佛教雕刻所雕刻的是甚麼東西?

20. 佛教雕刻最有名的最重要的是在甚麼地方?

21. 佛教雕刻所雕刻的佛像有多大?

22. 這些佛像多半是在甚麼時候雕刻的? 現在還有保留的麼?

23. 中國也注重音樂麼? 為甚麼?

24. 中國音樂樂器的樣子跟西洋完全不同麼? 原理呢?

25. 中國一直注意音樂麼?

26. 中國的舞蹈多半用在甚麼時候? 也配上音樂嗎?

27. 舞蹈的時候人多不多?

28. 現代中國的舞蹈和音樂還跟古代一樣麼?

29. 一個人所表現的是不是代表那個人的思想?

30. 一個人對另外一個人的第一次印象很重要麼? 為甚麼?

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31. 現在美國各地的建築物是代表不同的時期麼？請給幾個例子？

32. 你們的畢業典禮是甚麼時候？

IV Translation Exercise

1. The wedding ceremony took half an hour. We had tea afterwards.
2. When we cannot talk we express our ideas with our hands.
3. Our customs have been passed down from father to son. Some have hundreds of years of history.
4. There are very few foreigners who can understand the Chinese style of painting.
5. Do not discuss theory unless you understand it. It is better to talk about something you understand.
6. I have hitherto never spoken anything except English. This is a new experience for me.
7. How many centuries have your customs been preserved? Are they suitable for modern living?
8. There is one section in that book which I do not understand.
9. Not everyone understands art. You must learn slowly to like it.
10. A dance performance is interesting to watch even if you do not understand what the dancers are doing.
11. White will look good no matter what color you complement it with.
12. The handicraft of a certain place is different from that of any other place.
13. The works of an artist usually increase in price after the artist is dead.
14. What they study in elementary school are merely reading, writing, and arithmetic.
15. Let us study writing first, then talk about caligraphy later.
16. This kind of architecture is truly representative of the Ming Dynasty.

17. In times of war, many people lose their home, friends, and their lives.

18. It is harder to paint portraits because people think of portraits as photographs.

19. Tables made of stone are beautiful; but they are not convenient because you cannot move them easily.

20. Let us keep these problems until our next meeting. Please study them before you come here next time.

21. What kind of an impression did you leave when you saw him last year? Do you think he will still remember you tomorrow?

22 Most musicians know how to play several instruments. But they are more familiar with one instrument.

23. Can you also see images of buddha in the Catholic church?

24. When you think of art do you think of a painting or some dance performance?

第五部 新聞

(一) 南港車站昨發生慘案

跨過軌道不留神

兩兄弟被撞死

警察往救也被撞死

〔本報訊〕南港火車站於十五日晚發生慘案.有乘客兄弟兩人因跨過鐵軌被火車撞死.一位警察為救乘客也被火車撞死.

昨日為南港大拜拜.晚上十時以後來吃拜拜的人都趕到車站去打算坐火車回家.南港火車站的乘客比平常增加了好幾倍.有很多乘客要趕乘從Jīlúng基隆來的往南去的火車.有的跨過火車軌道.當時正有從臺北開往Jīlúng基隆的三〇〇二次特別快車經過.在軌道上的乘客來不及躲避.有兩兄弟(一個十五歲一個十二歲)被火車撞倒.正在火車站的警察張增太看見了就趕快到軌道上去救.不幸他也被快車撞倒.

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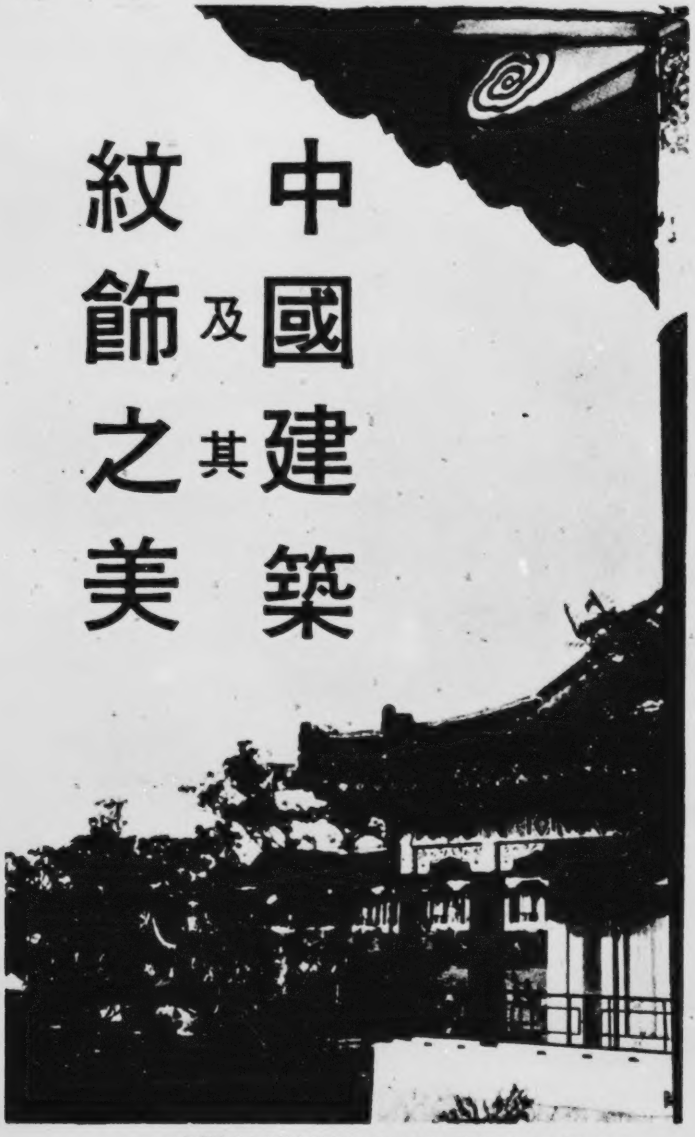
該兄弟兩人當場死亡. 警察張增太也因為頭部受傷而死亡.

中國建築及其紋飾之美



簷牙高啄・各抱地勢・鉤心鬥角・爲中國建築引人入勝之處

The Grand Hotel in Taipei, which combines classical Chinese architecture with modern conveniences.

(二) 生字:

1.	港	gǎng	N: harbor; port
	南港		PW: South Port
2.	慘	tsǎn	SV: sad; grieved; cruel; inhuman
3.	案	àn	N: case (legal)
	慘案		N: tragic case
4.	跨	kwà	V: straddle
	跨過		V: cross; bestride
5.	軌	gwěi	N: rut; track; path; orbit
	軌道		N: rail track; orbit
	鐵軌		N: iron track
6.	兄	syūng	N: older brother
	兄弟		N: brothers (old and young)
7.	警	jǐng	V/N: warn; caution/ warning; alarm
8.	察	chá	V: examine; investigate
	警察		N: police
9.	撞	jwàng	V: hit; collide
	撞死		RV: kill by hitting or collision
	撞倒	jwàngdǎu	RV: knock down
10.	乘	chéng	V: ride; go(by means of...); multiply (in arithmetic)
	乘客		N: passenger
11.	趕	gǎn	V: hurry; drive; strive for
	趕到		RV: hurry to
	趕乘		V: hurry to catch (train, bus etc)
12.	躲	dwǒ	V: avoid; dodge

13.	避	bì	V: avoid; evade; elude
	躲避		V: avoid; dodge; elude
14.	幸	syìng	SV: lucky; fortunate; happy
	不幸		SV/MA: unfortunate/ unfortunately
15.	場	chǎng	N: field
	當場		MA: on the spot; at the very place
16.	傷	shāng	V/N: harm; injure; wound/ injury; wound
	受傷		VO: receive or suffer injury or wound
17.	倒	dǎu	V: fall over; topple; prostrate
	撞倒		RV: knock down
	倒	dàu	V: pour; reverse

註：

1.	大拜拜		N: big religious worship (TAIWAN)
2.	吃拜拜		VO: to feast at a religious festival
3.	時		N: o'clock
	十時		ten o'clock
4.	增加		N/V: increase
5.	當時		MA: at that time
6.	基隆	Jīlúng	PW: Keelung (a seaport in Taiwan)
7.	張增泰	Jāng Dzēngtài	N: (name of a person)
8.	來不及		RV: there isn't enough time to..; cannot make it

简体字练习

(一)无线电剛才报告说，有两个小孩子（一个十五岁，一个十二岁）被火車撞倒，当场死亡。

(二)艺术包括音乐，美术，戏剧，电影儿，舞蹈等々。

(三)中国有几个皇帝喜欢画画儿，並且画得好极了。

(四)中国画家不但画得好並且书法也不错，也会作诗，所以中国艺术，书画诗都有密切的关系。

(五)中国的建筑在世界上很有名。中国的宫殿，中国的万里长城等々建筑都伟大极了。

VI Writing

A. Writing (characters 621-625)

提 討 指

民 需

B. Radicals

1. 扌 (hand, 64) as in: 提, 指
2. 言 (words, 149) as in: 討
3. 氏 (clan, 83) as in: 民
4. ⻗ (rain, 173) as in: 需

第一百四十課

軍事對話

第一部　對話

第一戰區王司令,趙參謀長跟他的參謀們,錢孫李研究作戰計劃、

王:現在請參謀長用地圖給各位說一說敵情判(pàn)斷.

趙:這是河那邊的地圖,上頭有敵人兵力的佈署(bù shǔ)、從這座橋過河,橋的左邊有兩個步兵營,一個戰防砲團,一個砲兵團.

錢:在橋右邊都有甚麼部隊?

趙:在橋右邊有三個步兵團,一個野戰炮兵團.

孫:他們沒有裝甲部隊麼?

趙:有一個裝甲騎兵營在右邊做預備隊.

李:您已經決定了基本戰術麼?

趙:我想最好用中央突(tū)破的戰術,用三團裝

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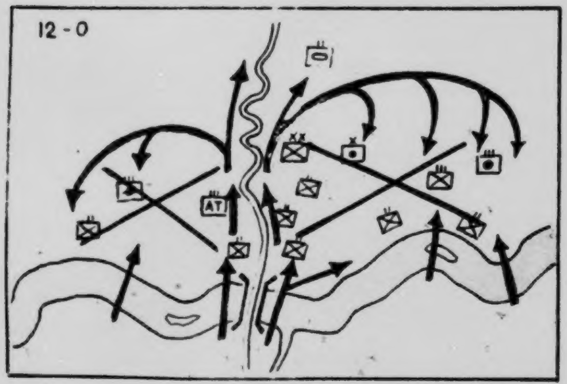
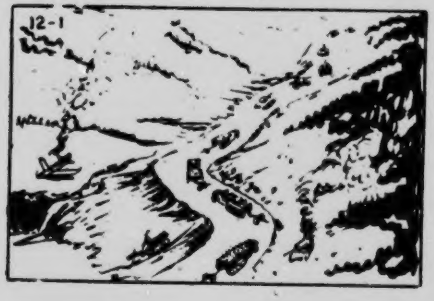
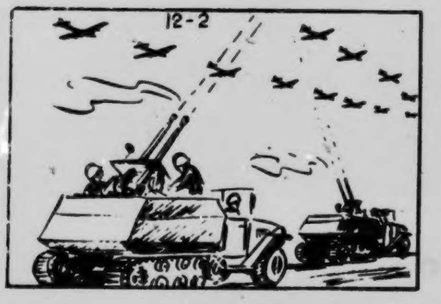

12-0


12-1


12-2

甲部隊作主攻,由中央那個大橋過去在兩翼(yì)用四營做助攻;等突(tù)破他們的中央以後再包圍(wéi)他們的後方.

錢:您這個戰術很好,不過您就在中央用三團裝甲部隊突(tù)破了他們的陣地以後,我們一定有很大的損失.那個時候兵力夠不夠作包圍(wéi)的行動?

趙:我們可以有兩團裝甲部隊作預備隊.我們的主攻一突(tù)破他們的陣地預備隊就上去補充.

孫:您想我們是不是可以研究用兩翼(yì)包圍(wéi)的戰術?

趙:你要研究河那邊的地形,你就知道不能用兩翼(yì)包圍(wéi)的戰術.河那邊左右兩邊都是小山裝甲部隊不好用.我們不容易爭取臨界地形就不容易突(tù)破他們的陣地.

李:我們的攻擊準備位置在河這邊.不過過河的時候是不是需要先派掩護部隊過

去好掩護主力過河?

趙:當然得有掩護部隊.錢參謀,你看需要多少掩護部隊?

錢:河那邊有一個高坡(pwō)容易防守不容易攻擊.我看最少派一營人過去做掩護部隊.

孫:參謀長,我們主力過河的時候在左右兩翼(yì)應當不應當有佯(yáng)攻為的是抑(yì)留敵人兩翼(yì)的兵力?

趙:我剛才說過的助攻就是這個意思.我們在兩翼(yì)的助攻就給敵人兩翼(yì)壓(yā)力.等我們的主攻在中央突(tū)破他們陣地以後包圍(wéi)他們的後方.我們的助攻就跟包抄(chāu)敵人後方的部隊一塊夾攻敵人,敵人一定就崩(bēng)潰(kwèi)了.

李:我們剛攻擊的時候,前進指揮所在那兒?是誰在那兒負責指揮?

趙:這得請司令指示.

王:我們的前進指揮所先在河這邊,等主力

一過河就搬到河那邊由第一戰車團的包團長負責指揮.

趙: 當然我們希望包團長隨時把狀況$\overset{\text{pàn}}{\text{判}}$斷給司令部報告.

錢: 那麼我們的通信得有好好兒的準備.

趙: 我想我們每個裝甲部隊的通信兵都很好一定沒有甚麼問題.

孫: 由我們上次攻擊的經驗看,我們最好用人員裝甲車做人員運輸車;因為敵人的火力很大,用普通的人員運輸車損失一定很大.

趙: 你的意見很好.你就負責計劃準備人員裝甲車吧!

李: 還有一個問題.我們的掩護部隊過河以後要不要$\overset{\text{shèn}}{\text{滲}}\overset{\text{tòu}}{\text{透}}$敵人的陣地?

趙: 我們的掩護部隊不多,只能負責掩護$\overset{\text{shèn}}{\text{滲}}\overset{\text{tòu}}{\text{透}}$的任務;還是由主力來做.現在所有戰略戰術的原則已經決定了,請各位回去

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作好詳細的計劃,我好報告司令作最後的決定.

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Commander Wáng, of the First Theater of Operation, Chief-of-Staff Jàu, and his staff, Chyán, Swūn, Lǐ, study the operational plan.

Wáng: Will the Chief-of-Staff please explain to everybody the intelligence estimate with a map?

Jàu: This is the map of the other side of the river. On it you will find the deployment of the enemy force. Crossing the river on this bridge, there are two infantry regiments, one anti-tank gun regiment, and one artillery regiment on the left.

Chyán: What units are to the right of the bridge?

Jàu: To the right of the bridge are three infantry regiments and one field artillery regiment.

Swūn: Don't they have armored units?

Jàu: They have one armored cavalry battalion on the right as reserves.

Lǐ: Have you decided on basic tactics?

Jàu: I think it is best to use breaking through tactics at the center. Use three armored regiments as the main offensive, crossing the bridge in the middle. Use four battalions on the two flanks as a secondary attack. After breaking through the enemy at the center, the flanks will encircle their rear.

Chyán: Your tactics are very good. But if you only use three armored regiments to break through their center, we will certainly have great losses. Would our strength be enough to carry out the encirclement?

Jàu: We can use two armored regiments as reserves. As soon as our main attack breaks through their position, our reserves will go up to supplement them.

Swūn: Do you think we can use double envelopment tactics?

Jàu: If you study the terrain on the other side of the river, you will see that we can not use double envelopment tactics. On the other side of the river, both on the left and on the right, are small hills. It is not easy to use armored units. It is hard for us to obtain the critical terrain so it will be hard to break through their position.

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LǏ: Our attack position is on this side of the river. The line of departure, of course, is also on this side of the river. However is it necessary to send the covering force to cover our main forces in crossing the river?

Jàu: Of course the covering force is necessary. Staff officer Chyan, how big a covering force do you think we will need?

Chyán: On the other side of the river there is a steep slope which is easy for defense but not for attacking. I think we should at least send one battalion as covering force.

SwŪn: Chief-of-Staff Jáu, when our main force crosses the river, should we execute a feint on the flanks in order to contain enemy strength on the flanks?

Jàu: This is what I meant by a secondary attack. Our secondary attack on the flanks will exert pressure on the two flanks. After our main attack breaks through the enemy position at the center, they will encircle their rear. Our secondary attack and our encircling force will attack the enemy together from the two sides, the enemy will then surely collapse.

LǏ: When we start attacking, where will our forward command post be? Who will command it?

Jàu: We will have to wait for instructions of the Commander.

Wáng: Our forward command post is on this side of the river at first. After our main force crosses the river, it will move to the other side of the river, and will be under the command of Regimental Commander Bau of the First Tank Regiment.

Jàu: Of course we hope Regimental Commander Bāu will report the estimate of situation to Headquarters from time to time.

Chyán: Then we should have good preparations for our communications system.

Jàu: I think every communication soldier in our armored units is good. There won't be any problem.

SwŪn: From the experience of our last attack, we had better use armored personnel carriers to ship personnel, because enemy fire power is very fierce. If we use ordinary personnel carriers, we would have heavy casualties.

Jàu: Your idea is good. You take the responsibility of planning and preparing the armored personnel carriers.

LǏ: One more thing. After our covering force crosses the river should they infiltrate into the enemy position?

Jàu: Our covering force is not large. It can only handle the covering. As to infiltration, the main force will have to do it. Tactics and strategy have all been decided upon. You gentlemen will please go back and make detailed plans, so that I can report to the Commander for a final decision.

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第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

187	bāuchāu	包抄	V:	outflank
188.	bēngkwèi	崩潰	V/N:	collapse
189.	chyánjìn jřhwēiswǒ	前進指揮所	N:	forward command post
190.	díchíng pàndwàn	敵情判斷	N:	intelligence estimate
191.	fùdzé	負責	V:	assume responsibility
	191.1 fùdzérén	負責人	N:	person in charge
192.	gūngjī fāchǐsyàn	攻擊發起線	N:	line of departure
193.	gūngjījwǔnbèi wèijr	攻擊準備位置	N:	attack position
194.	jēngchyǔ	爭取	V:	to strive for
195.	jǔlì	主力	N:	main force
196.	jwàngkwàng pàndwàn	狀況判斷	N:	estimate of the situation
197.	jyāgūng	夾攻	V/N:	attack from both sides
198.	línjyè dìsyíng	臨界地形	N:	critical terrain
199.	lyǎngyì bāuwéi	兩翼包圍	N:	double envelopment
200.	pwō	坡	N:	slope
	200.1 gāu pwō	高坡	N:	steep slope
201.	rénywán jwāngjyǎchē	人員裝甲車	N:	armored personnel carrier
202.	shèntòu	滲透	V:	infiltrate
203.	swéishŕ	隨時	Ph:	at any time
	203.1 swéidì	隨地	Ph:	at any place
204.	tūngsyìn bīng	通信兵	N:	signal troops, signal corps
205.	yālì	壓力	N:	pressure
206.	yánggūng	佯攻	N:	feint
207.	yějàn pàubīng	野戰炮兵	N:	field artillery

生詞練習

1. 我們的步兵在裝甲兵的掩護下攻擊敵人以後，敵人開始 bēngkwèi 崩潰.

2. 第五師師長跟砲兵指揮官都在前進指揮所指揮砲兵的射擊.

3. 跟敵人作戰以前一定得做詳細的敵情判斷.

4. a. 第四團負責攻擊敵人的左翼.

   b. 王先生是那個大公司的負責人.

5. 攻擊的部隊在攻擊發起線展開以後就開始攻擊前進.

6. 第四團在昨天晚上已經到了他們的攻擊準備位置.

7. 我們應當隨時隨地爭取主動才能打敗敵人.

8. 這次攻擊，我們第六師的主力都在王村以東.

9. 按着參三的狀(jwàng)況(kwàng)判斷,第四師師長決定採取第二個可能行動.

10. 第四團第五團從左右翼包圍後,已經開始前後夾攻敵人.

11. 臨界地形在軍事上很重要.

12. 我們第五師採取兩翼包圍的戰術.

13. a. 上坡(pwō)的時候汽車的速度比較低.

b. 房子造在高坡(pwō)上一定比造在平地上麻煩的多.

14. 在中國的陸軍裏沒有人員裝甲車.

15. 敵人的軍隊在夜裏滲透(shèntòu)到我們的陣地裏來.

16. a. 我們應當隨時注意敵人的行動.

b. 我們不可以隨地扔(rēng)東西.

17. 通信兵的任務在陸軍裏非常重要.每一個步兵師裏都有一個通信兵營.

18. 我們的第四團在敵人的正面加壓(yā)力以

後,敵人已經有要撤退的樣子了.

19. 第四團攻擊敵人左翼的時候,第五團担任對敵人正面的$\overset{\text{yáng}}{\text{佯}}$攻.

20. 野戰砲兵的砲多半是用汽車拉的.

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第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 開汽車上坡的時候，容易開的很快麼？
2. 野戰砲兵用些甚麼砲？
3. 攻擊以前，兵得都到攻擊準備位置嗎？
4. 為甚麼打仗的時候通信很重要？
5. 通信兵應當知道些甚麼事情？
6. 掩護部隊負責甚麼事情？
7. 甚麼是臨界地形？
8. 打仗的時候，要是你的陣地被敵人滲透了，有甚麼危險？
9. 兩翼包圍是甚麼意思？
10. 打仗的時候為甚麼敵情判斷很要緊？
11. 甚麼是攻擊發起線？
12. 打仗的時候，為甚麼得有狀況判斷？
13. 甚麼是佯攻？
14. 前進指揮所負責甚麼？
15. 人員裝甲車為甚麼比普通人員運輸車好？

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16. 野戰砲兵多半用甚麼砲？

17. 打仗的時候，為甚麼得隨時爭取主動？

18. 怎麼是爭取主動？

19. 要是佯攻敵人，我們應當出動主力麼？

20. 夾攻是不是一種戰術？

21. 打仗的時候，要是用一部份的兵力滲透到敵人陣地裏去，有甚麼好處？

22. 指揮官作敵情判斷時，是不是得爭取時間？為甚麼？

23. 攻擊準備位置應當在攻擊發起線的前方還是後方？

24. 夾攻的目的是不是為了給敵軍的兩翼加壓力？

25. 突破敵人的主力，是讓敵人崩潰最好的法子麼？

26. 攻擊發起線決定在高坡上，好麼？為甚麼？

27. 前進指揮所的位置在坡上好不好？為甚麼？

28. 我們為甚麼得隨時隨地注意蘇联諜報員的行動？

29. 現在世界上的基本問題是甚麼？

30. 你喜歡別人對你用壓力麼？

31. 你覺得蘇联會不會崩潰？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Our enemy built his position on the slope of the hill. It is very hard for our infantry to capture a position on such a steep slope.
2. Since the enemy position is on the steep slope, we have to call in our field artillery in order to bombard his position.
3. Before our troops reach the attack position, our division commander must brief each regimental commander on our objectives in this attack.
4. The commander of our signal corps has just requested headquarters to send him two hundred radio sets because almost all the old radios in his units have been damaged.
5. A good commander should study the critical terrain of the battlefield so that he will know what kinds of weapons and units are most suitable for the situation.
6. According to our intelligence estimate, it seems that the enemy plans to infiltrate our flanks before launching an attack at our center.
7. The police have been warned that many enemy agents have infiltrated into our rear and we must capture them all.
8. Our line of departure will be at the upper part of the slope on Hill 101.
9. Although our G-3 has decided upon the tactics of double envelopment, I doubt whether we have enough troops to carry it out.
10. Since an intelligence estimate is most important to our estimate of the situation we have to strengthen our G-2 personnel.
11. I doubt very much that the enemy attack is a feint, because most of the enemy's main force is now on the line.
12. Our headquarters has ordered the one in charge of the front to set up a forward command post so that he can make a correct estimate of the situation.
13. Once we have enough armored personnel carriers we can save time and avoid casualties.

14. Since you are responsible for the front you must keep contact with our troops at all times.

15. It is useless to exert pressure on the enemy at their central position because of the critical terrain there.

16. We are not sure whether the enemy will attack our flank. So the best thing is not to throw in all of our main force at the center.

17. In World War II Germany was defeated through attacks from both sides by Russians and Americans.

18. Although it is good tactics to attack the enemy from both sides, you must have enough troops to carry out the attack sucessfully.

19. Germany did not collapse until Russians and American troops attacked her from both sides.

20. The collapse of France in 1940 almost finished World War II. It was the continued resistance of Great Britain that saved Europe from being conquered.

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第五部　新聞

(一)

十歲小學生
帶妹妹出走

〔中縣訊〕豐(Fēng)原城三村(tswūn)里三村(tswūn)路八號居民魏(Wèi)火旺(Wàng)之次子魏(Wèi)錦(jǐn)堂(táng)現年十歲合作小學三年級學生. 忽於昨(六)日下午三時帶着他的小妹妹魏(Wèi)阿(ā)玉(yù)出走. 方向不明.

其父於昨晚向警局報告. 據他說其子出走時穿着黃卡(kǎ)嘰(jī)學生服. 請警局協助尋找. 警局已通令各分局並電話臺中市警察局尋找.

火警一起

〔本報訊〕昨天下午四時四十分臺北市延(yán)平北路三段一二一號發生火警一起. 經警局及消防車迅速努力撲救十五分鐘後就熄滅了. 警察局正在調查起火的原因及損

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失的情形、據說該號四樓住户林(Lin)明和他的母親已被傳訊.

(二) 生字:

1.	居	jyū	V: reside; dwell; live; stay
	居民		N: resident
2.	級	jí	N: series; class; rank; grade
	年級		N: grade; class (in school)
3.	協	syé	V: aid; assist; be in harmony
	協助		V/N: assist; aid/ assistance; aid
4.	尋	syún	V: look for; find; seek for
	尋找		V: look for, find
5.	令	lìng	V/N: order; command; decree
	通令		V: notify by an official order or a decree
6.	段	dwàn	N: section; passage; paragraph
	(第)三段		N: section 3; paragraph 3
7.	防	fáng	V: prevent
	消防		N: fire-prevention
	消防車		N: fire engine
8.	迅	syùn	BF/SV: quick; fast
9.	速	sù	SV: quick; fast; speedy
	迅速		SV/A: fast; quick; prompt/ fast; quickly; promptly
10.	撲	pū	V: beat; strike; pound; rush on
	撲救		V: rescue by beating out (fire).
11.	熄	syī	V: extinguish; put out
12.	滅	myè	V: extinguish; exterminate; destroy
	熄滅		V: put out; extinguish
13.	損	swǔn	V: damage; impair

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14. 失 shr̄	V: lose; miss
損失	V/N: lose/ damage, loss
15. 調 dyàu	V: transfer; move
調查	V/N: investigate; survey / survey; investigation;
16. 户 hù	N: door; measure for family
住户	N: resident;(residing) family
17. 樓 lóu	N: building (of two or more stories)

註:

1. 中縣	PW: Jūng county
2. 忽於	LE: suddenly on .....
3. 合作小學	N: cooperative school
4. 其父	LE: his, her or their father
5. 出走	V: run away (from home)
6. 豐原 Fēngywán	PW: name of a city
7. 三村里 Sān tswūn lǐ	PW: Three Village Lane
8. 三村路 Sān Tswūn lù	PW: Three Village road
9. 魏火旺 Wèi Hwǒwàng	N: (name of a person)
10. 次子	N: second son
11. 魏錦堂 Wèi jǐntáng	N: (name of a perosn)
12. 現年	LE. N: present age
13. 帶	V: take; lead

14.	魏阿玉	Wèi Āyù	N:	(name of a girl)
15.	不明		SV:	not clear; unknown
16.	報告		N/V:	report
17.	卡嘰	kǎjī	N:	khaki
18.	學生服		N:	student uniform or dress
19.	分局		N:	branch office or station
20.	火警		N:	fire alarm
21.	延平北路	Yán píng běi lù	N:	North Yén-píng Road
22.	起		N:	measure of fire and other events
23.	經		CV:	by through
24.	起火		VO:	catch fire
25.	原因		N:	cause
26.	傳訊		V:	summon for questioning
27.	臺中		PW:	Tai-chung (a city in Taiwan)
28.	該號四樓		N:	fourth floor of the said(house) number

简体字练习

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(一)我们的步兵在装甲車的掩护下攻击敌人以后,敌人开始崩溃.

(二)攻击的部队在攻击发起线展开以后,就开始攻击前进.

(三)我们应当随时随地争取主动才能打败敌人.

(四)那个房子发生火警,经消防車努力扑救十五分钟后就熄灭了.

(五)据说该号四楼住户張三和他母亲已被传讯.

VI Writing

A. Writing (characters 626-630)

掉 計 劃

(划)

武 座

B. Radicals

1. 扌 (hand, 64) as in: 掉
2. 言 (words, 149) as in: 計
3. 刂 (knife, 18) as in: 劃
4. 止 (to stop, 77) as in: 武
5. 广 (shelter, 53) as in: 座

C. Dictionary Drill

Sixty Common Chinese Radicals - "Nature" Group (cont'd)

Radical Number	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
96	hsiéh-yù-erh	王 玉	Jade	玩 璧 球
102	t'ién	田	Field	男 略 畫
112	shíh	石	Stone	碗 碰 砦
115	hé-mù-p'áng-erh	禾	Grain	種 秀 秦
118	chú-tzù-t'óu-erh	⺮ 竹	Bamboo	笑 笨 等
120	chiǎo-szū-erh	糸 糹	Silk	紙 經 給 紫

1. **Exercise:** Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
珍			縣		
畜			砂		
秒			琴		
答			珀		
略			當		
硯			磨		
箭			硬		
績			甸		
移			稼		
瑞			絮		
簽			稿		

2. Home Work: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
紫			縱		
築			珊		
稅			昌		
班			璃		
繩			界		
範			綿		
旦			碧		
瑟			琉		
異			礁		
畔			穩		
碑			篷		

第一百四十一課

中國文學

第一部　對話

白：我們今天談談中國文學好不好?

王：好.我們就能大概(gài)的說一說,要仔(dž)細的研究非很長的時間不可.

白：中國文人主張文學的作用是甚麼?

王：有一派人主張文學的作用是來表達人的情感(gǎn).

白：那就是說,一個作者有甚麼感(gǎn)想.有甚麼要說的.就發表出來.作者自由表達他的情感(gǎn).

王：對了.可是另外有一派主張文學的作用是來講道德跟道理.

白：那麼(mà),這一派是不是很流行?

王：中國的學術大部份的時期受了儒(rú)家學說的影響.文學作品多半是採(tsǎi)取這一種主張.

白:中國文學在形式上可以分成幾類呢?

王:大概可以分成韻(yùn)文跟散(sǎn)文兩類.

白:那種作品是屬於韻(yùn)文這一類呢?

王:有韻(yùn)的文字像詩(shr̄)詞(tsź)歌曲(chyǔ).

白:那種作品是屬於散(sǎn)文呢?

王:好些作品是屬於散(sǎn)文這一類.比方說小說戲(syì)劇(jyù)等等都是散(sǎn)文.

白:中國古代的書呢?

王:多半是屬於散(sǎn)文的.

白:在孔(Kǔng)子的時候有很多思想家政治家作品一定很多.

王:那時期的作品很豐(fēng)富,對中國的思想有很大的影響.

白:漢朝甚麼作品是特別有名的呢?

王:漢朝在中國歷史方面有幾部偉(wěi)大的作品.

白:我知道唐詩(shr̄)很有名.唐朝的詩(shr̄)在中國文學上佔了很重要的地位.

王:中國到了唐朝走到最高峯(fēng).別朝代的詩(shr̄)比不上這個時期那麼發達,那麼完美.

白:唐朝的詩人一定不少吧?

王:多極了.李白杜(Dù)甫(Fǔ)王維(Wéi)白居易等等都是中國有名的詩(shr̄)人.他們的作風各人有各人的特點.

白:他們都有甚麼特點呢?

王:李白的詩(shr̄)很自由,他的性格(gé)不受限制.杜(Dù)甫(Fǔ)的詩很深刻生動,常常描(myáu)寫戰爭的殘(tsán)酷(kù).

白:王維(Wéi)跟白居易呢?

王:一個是田園詩人,詩畫都有名.一個是用很平常的話寫詩(shr),連當時的老太太跟小孩子都懂.

白:每一個時代都有每一個時代特出的文學作品.唐朝除了詩(shr̄)以外就沒有別的作品麼?

王:唐朝的小說也有名.後來的戲(syì)劇(jyù)跟小說

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făng
常仿照唐朝小說寫的.

白:宋朝的小說有名麼?

王:宋朝開始有白話小說,可是宋朝特出的
tsź shr̄
文學作品是詞;是詩的一種,有長短句子.

白:元朝中國文學有甚麼發展?

chyu
王:元曲是元朝的產品.

chyŭ
白:甚麼是曲呢?

chyŭ shr̄ tsź
王:曲的特點是可以唱的.詩跟詞有的是可
shr̄ tsź
以唱的有的是不可以唱的.詩跟詞用多
chyŭ
少字,句子長短,都有規定.曲比較自由可
以加也可以減.

白:中國的小說在唐朝以後有沒有甚麼作
品?

wĕi
王:有好幾部偉大的作品.最有名的幾部都
fān yì
繙譯成了英文了.

yì
白:請你告訴我.我很想看看英文的譯本,等
到我中文的程度好的時候再看中文的.

hŭ jwàn yì
王:一部叫水滸傳,英文的譯本叫 All Men Are

Brothers. 一部叫三國演義, Romance of the Three Kingdoms. 一部叫西遊記, Pilgrimage to the West. 一部叫金瓶梅, 英文$\overset{\text{yì}}{\text{譯}}$本也叫Chīn Píng Méi. 一部叫紅樓夢, The Dream of the Red Chamber. 還有一部叫$\overset{\text{Rú}}{\text{儒}}$林外史, The Scholars.

白: 我希望可以借來看看.

王: 這些不但在中國文學史上有名, 也可以算是世界文學上的$\overset{\text{wěi}}{\text{偉}}$大作品.

Translation, Basic Dialogue
Chinese Literature

Bǎi: Let us discuss Chinese literature today, how about it?

Wáng: Good. I can only talk about it very generally. Without a large amount of time it would be impossible to study it in detail.

Bǎi: What do the literati advocate as the function of literature?

Wáng: There is one school of thought which believes that the function of literature is to express people's feelings.

Bǎi: That would be to say, whatever feelings an author has, whatever he wants to say, he would express it. Authors have the freedom to express their own feelings.

Wáng: That is correct. But there is another school of thought which believes that the function of literature is to talk about virtues and reason (right and wrong).

Bǎi: Is this group very popular?

Wáng: During the majority of the time learning in China has been influenced by the dogma of the Confucianists. Literary works mostly follow this dogma.

Bǎi: How may Chinese literature be classified in form?

Wáng: Generally it is divided into two types: rhymed literature (poetry) and prose.

Bǎi: What kinds of literature belong to the rhymed type?

Wáng: Literature that has rhyme includes poems, "tsź" (songs), and "chyǔ" (drama).

Bǎi: What kinds of literature belong to prose?

Wáng: There are many works that belong to this type. For instance, novels and plays are both prose.

Bǎi: What about ancient Chinese books?

Wáng: The majority of these are prose.

Bǎi: There were many thinkers and statesmen during Confucius' time. They must have produced many literary works.

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Wáng: Literary production at that time was quite abundant. It exerted a great deal of influence on Chinese thought.

Bǎi: What works were particularly famous during the Han Dynasty?

Wáng: In Chinese history there were several works that were noted during the Han Dynasty.

Bǎi: I know that Tang Dynasty poetry is very famous. Tang poetry must occupy an important place in Chinese literature.

Wáng: Chinese poetry reached its peak during the Tang Dynasty. Poetry of other dynasties cannot match Tang poetry in development and perfection.

Bǎi: There must have been many poets during the Tang Dynasty.

Wáng: There were very many. Li Po, Tu Fu, Wang Wei, Pai Chü-I, etc. All of these were famous Chinese poets. Each of their styles had its individual characteristics.

Bǎi: What were their special characteristics?

Wáng: Li Po's poetry has a very free style. His style is not cramped. Tu Fu's poetry has deep and lively sense. The poetry often describes the cruelty of warfare.

Bǎi: How about Wang Wei and Pai Chü-I?

Wáng: One was a poet who wrote about country life. Both his poetry and his paintings are famous. The other wrote poetry in very plain language, such that even old women and small children would understand.

Bǎi: Each era has its own outstanding literary works. Doesn't the Tang Dynasty have other literary works aside from poetry?

Wáng: Tang Dynasty's novel is also famous. The drama and novels of later times often imitate Tang Dynasty novels.

Bǎi: Is the Sung Dynasty novel famous?

Wáng: The vernacular style novel started with the Sung Dynasty. But the outstanding literature of that dynasty was "tsź" which is one type of poetry. It has both long and short verses.

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Bǎi: What new developments took place in Chinese literature during the Yüan Dynasty?

Wáng: The "chyǔ" was a product of that era.

Bǎi: What is "chyǔ"?

Wáng: The special characteristic of "chyǔ" is that it can be sung. Both poems and "tsź" can sometimes be sung and sometimes not. The number of characters and the length of the verse of the poem and the "tsź" are fixed. "Chyǔ" style is relatively free. It can be lengthened or shortened.

Bǎi: Were there many creations of the novel after the Tang Dynasty?

Wáng: There were quite a few of these that became great. The most famous of these have been translated into English.

Bǎi: Please tell me about them. I want very much to read the translated versions. When my proficiency in Chinese is high enough, I can then read them in Chinese.

Wáng: One of these is called the "Shwěi Hǔ Jwàn". The English version is called "All Men Are Brothers." Another is the "Sān Gwó Yǎn-Yì (Romance of the Three Kingdoms). Another is the "Syī Yóu Jì" (The Pilgrimage to the West). One is called the "Jīn Píng Méi" (Chin Ping Mei). Still another is called the "Húng Lóu Mèng" (Dream of the Red Chamber). There is yet another called the "Rú Lín Wài Shř" (The Scholars).

Bǎi: I hope to be able to borrow these books and read them.

Wáng: These are not only famous in the history of Chinese literature but might also be considered as great works in the literature of the world.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

208.	báihwà syǎushwō(r)	白話小說	N:	novel in vernacular style
	208.1 báihwà(r)	白話	N:	vernacular style
209.	bù	部	M/N:	set of books
210.	byǎudá	表達	V:	state, express
211.	chínggǎn	情感	N:	emotion
212.	chyǔ	曲	N:	drama, songs
213.	dāngshŕ	當時	TW:	at that moment
214.	dzwòjě	作者	N:	writer, author
215.	dzwòpǐn 作品 chǎnpǐn	產品	N:	work (arts and literature)
216.	dzwòyùng	作用	N:	function, effect
217.	gǎnsyǎng	感想	N:	impression, feeling
218.	gāufēng	高峯	N:	climax, crest, peak
219.	jèngjr̀jyā	政治家	N:	statesman
220.	lèi	類	M:	kind, category
221.	myáusyě	描寫	V:	describe
222.	sǎnwén	散文	N:	prose
223.	shēnkè	深刻	SV:	be deep (of impression)
224.	syíngshr̀	形式	N:	style, form, other appearance
225.	tèchū	特出	N:	outstanding points
	225.1 tèdyǎn	特點	N:	characteristics
226.	tsánkù	殘酷	N/SV:	cruelty/ be cruel
227.	tsź	詞	N:	a form of poetry
228.	tyányWán shr̄rén	田園詩人	N:	pastoral poet
229.	wánměi	完美	SV:	be perfect
230.	wénrén	文人	N:	scholar, literary man

231.	yìběn	譯本	N:	translation version
232.	yùnwén	韻文	N:	rhyming compositions, poetry

Notes

1.	Lǐ Bái	李白	N:	A famous poet of the T'áng Dynasty, also known as Lǐ Pó.
2.	Dù Fǔ	杜甫	N:	A famous poet of the T'áng Dynasty
3.	Wáng Wéi	王維	N:	A famous poet of the T'áng Dynasty
4.	Bái Jyū-yì	白居易	N:	A famous poet of the T'áng Dynasty

生詞練習

1. 用白話寫的小說就叫白話小說看着很容易懂.

2. 普通一部書分好幾本,可是我們也可以把好幾本書dīng訂在一塊兒.(- to bind)

3. 常常一個有學問的人比一個沒有學問的容易表達他的意思.

4. 一個作者的成功得靠他的產品來決定.

5. 詩人的情感多半兒都是很豐富的.

6. 能寫詩的多半兒也會作chyǔ曲.

7. 昨天晚上我在街上看見汽車出事,當時真把我syà嚇了一跳.

8. 作者的性格跟平常人多少有點不同.

9. 他寫那本白話小說的作用您看出來了麼?

10. 請對那本小說的感想告訴我們,可以麼?

11. 在天氣好的時候,從那個高fēng峯上可以把

整個的城市,看的清清楚楚.

12. 政治家對政治都很有研究.

13. 關於政治方面的書,請你最好分成一類一類的放在書房裏.

14. 小說裏常常 myáu 描寫很多人的性格,非常有意思.

15. 寫散文需要在文學上多努力,才能越寫越好.

16. 那件事他給了我一個很深刻的印象.

17. 現在女人頭 fă 髮的形式越來越多了.

18. a. 王小姐在這個學校裏是一個特出的人才.

b. 白話小說的特點是容易懂.

19. 戰爭是世界上最 tsánkû 殘酷的事.

20. 這個歌不但好聽,裏頭的 tsź 詞也非常有意思.

21. 田園詩人多半描寫鄉下風景跟農家生活.

22. 要是我們覺得生活很完美的時候就很難有進步了.

23. 文人最愛研究的是文學.

24. 念英文的時候要是有一本中文$\overset{\text{yì}}{\text{譯}}$本就方便多了.

25. 所有有$\overset{\text{yùn}}{\text{韻}}$的作品都屬於$\overset{\text{yùn}}{\text{韻}}$文,像詩詞歌曲等等.

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第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 有一派中國文人對文學的作用是怎樣一種看法？
2. 另外一派呢？
3. 那一派的學說很流行？為甚麼？
4. 中國文學在形式上可以分成那兩種？
5. 代表韻文的作品是些甚麼？
6. 中國古代的書多半是屬於韻文還是散文？
7. 代表散文的作品是些甚麼？
8. 為甚麼在孔子那個時期對中國的思想有很大的影響？
9. 漢朝那個時期在那方面有幾部偉大作品？
10. 唐朝是中國詩走到最高峯的時期麼？為甚麼？
11. 李白的詩的特點是甚麼？
12. 杜甫的詩有甚麼特點？
13. 王維的詩有甚麼特點？
14. 白居易的詩有甚麼特點？
15. 唐朝除了詩最有名以外，還有甚麼別的作品？

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16. 唐朝的小說戲劇對後來的小說戲劇有甚麽影響？

17. 宋朝的小說有甚麽特點？

18. 宋朝特出的文學作品怎麽樣？

19. 詞是詩的一種，可是 詞跟詩有甚麽不同？

20. 元朝對中國文學有甚麽貢獻？

21. 元曲的特點是甚麽？

22. 曲跟詩詞有甚麽分別？

23. 唐朝以後有幾本偉大的作品都繙成英文了，請你把那幾本書的名字說一說？

24. 你對那個作者的作品最有興趣？

25. 你喜歡一个有情感的人做朋友麽？為甚麽？

26. 說話是表達意思的一種形式，別的藝術也是表達意思的形式麽？

27. 你覺得誰是現代最偉大的政治家？

28. 你覺得一個成功的小說家是不是應當有深刻的情感？為甚麽？

29. 一個隨便打死小鳥的人是什麽樣的人？

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30 請你描寫這個地方的風景.

31. 你看過"戰爭跟和平"這本書的譯本麼？你覺得怎麼樣？

32 管理美國政府的是文人還是軍人？

IV Translation Exercise

1. If a person finds it (feels that it is) hard to express what he means, he often tries to use his hands to say something.

2. This novel describes San Francisco very beautifully. I particularly like his description of Chinatown.

3. What is your impression of our new teacher? Do you think he will like us?

4. After eating a good dinner, he sat down to enjoy the novel that his friend gave him.

5. There is no exact equivalent of the "tsz̀" type of poetry in English.

6. Have you seen the Chinese translation of Mark Twain's stories?

7. He bought a complete set of that author's works and gave it to the best student.

8. Did the medicine your doctor gave you have any effect? Was it hard to take (eat)?

9. We know from history that Washington was a statesman besides being the first President of the United States.

10. Prose can be just as beautiful as poetry if written by a good author.

11. What style did he use in writing his final works?

12. There was nothing outstanding about the painting I saw yesterday in San Francisco.

13. What Lincoln said as he left home made a deep impression on the people.

14. Some people say they are scholars. But actually they have not studied much.

15. At that time he was still a student. You cannot really call him a statesman.

16. Song writers are usually poets. In fact many songs were first written as poetry.

17. His literary products were all sold for high prices. But he died very poor.

18. The electricity stopped as the movie reached its climax. The viewers were all very disappointed.

19. The cruel emperor ordered 300,000 men to build a wall for him.

20. There is nothing outstanding about that person. If I were you, I would not vote for him.

21. The peak of the Tai Mountain can be seen from the railway station about 20 miles away.

22. Three articles in that magazine are by the same author. He is a well-known literary man.

23. His special characteristic is that he loves to recite poetry whenever he finds people who are willing to listen to him.

24. They say that people from Asia do not like to show other people their emotions.

25. From outer appearance he seems to have changed. But he really has not changed.

26. Novels can be divided into several major classes. The vernacular style is one of these classes.

第五部　新聞

(一)　柯(Kē)爾(ěr)克(kè)使華說

美政界人士

認極有可能

〔合眾國際社華盛(Shèng)頓(dwùn)四日電〕華府政界人士今天說已退休的海軍中將柯(Kē)爾(ěr)克(kè)極可能出任美國駐中華民國的新大使. 上星期傳說甘(Gān)迺(nǎi)迪(dí)總統似可能在短期內選派柯(Kē)爾(ěr)克(kè)擔任駐華大使.

政界人士說如果此一傳說成為事實柯(Kē)爾(ěr)克(kè)可能保持美國和中華民國間的密切關係. 尤其是因為柯(Kē)爾(ěr)克(kè)堅決反共. 因此可望其和蔣(Jyǎng)合作無間隙.

(二) 生字：

1. 士 shr̀	N: gentleman; scholar; NCO
人士	N: people
2. 退 twèi	V: return; retire; recede; withdraw
退休	N/V: retirement/ retire
3. 駐 jù	V: station; reside; lodge
駐華大使	PH: ambassador to China
4. 似 sz̀	V: seem; resemble
5. 擔 dān	V: carry; bear; undertake
擔任	V: take(an office); take charge of; hold(a post); play(a role)
6. 持 chŕ	V: hold; grasp; control
保持	V: maintain; keep
7. 密 mì	SV: dense; close; thick; secret
密切	SV: close (relationship)
8. 尤 yú	A: still more
尤其是	A: especially
9. 堅 jyān	SV: firm; hard; strong
堅決	SV: firm; determined
11. 隙 syī	N: gap; crack; fissure
間隙	N: gap; difference (in views)
12. 軍 jyūn	N: military forces; military
海軍	N: navy
13. 和 hé	CV: and; with
和……間	Ph: between..... and .....
14. 係 syì	V: connected with; is; are; was; were

關係 N: relation; relationship L.141

註

1.	中將	jūngjyàng	N:	lieutenant general; vice admiral
2.	出任		V:	to take (a post or an office)
3.	柯爾克	Kēěrkè	N:	Kirk
4.	使華		VO:	to be ambassador or minister to China
5.	……之說		N:	the saying ....
6.	政界		N:	political circle
7.	認(為)		V:	regard, consider, deem (as)
8.	華盛頓	Hwáshèngdwùn	PW:	Washington
9.	華府		PW:	Washington the capital
10.	甘迺迪	Gānnǎidí	N:	Kennedy
11.	在……內		Ph:	in....; within....
12.	成為事實		Ph;	become true
13.	反共		VC:	oppose or anti- communism
14.	蔣	jyǎng	N:	a chinese surname (referring to President Chiang)
15.	因此		LE:	because of this
16.	可望		V/SV:	can be expected to; hopeful
17.	選派		V/N:	select and assign/ selection and assignment

L.141文言字：

1. 似 shr̀ or sz̀ V: seem; resemble; like

1.1 光陰似箭 Time flies like an arrow.

1.2 似是而非 seems it is but not really

2. 係 syì V: connected with; is; are

2.1 張和李之間之關係係朋友關係

The relationship between Jāng and Lǐ is that between friends.

2.2 該組織係一宗教組織

That organization is a religious organization.

简体字练习

L.141

(一)常々一个有学问的人比一个没有学问的容易表达他的意思.

(二)关於历史方面的书请你最好分成一类一类的放在书房里.

(三)要是我们觉得我们作的事情已经好极了,不必改善,就不会进步.

(四)听说美国总统已经选派他担任驻华大使.

(五)如果此一传说成为事实,他可能保持美国和中华民国间的密切关系.

VI Writing

A. Writing (characters 631-635)

區 養 化

区 养

弄 祖

B. Radicals

1. 匚 (box, 23) as in: 區
2. 食 (eat, 184) as in: 養
3. 匕 (spoon, 21) as in: 化
4. 廾 (join hands, 55) as in: 弄
5. 礻 (spirit, 113) as in: 祖

第一百四十二課

中國哲學

美國人李文跟中國人王中談中國哲(jé)學.

李:我對中國哲(jé)學很有興趣,很想跟您談談.

王:中國哲(jé)學最發達的時候是在紀元前五百年的時候.

李:為甚麽那個時候中國的哲(jé)學很發達呢?

王:因為那個時候中國的經濟政治社會制度有很大的改變,所以哲(jé)學也在那個時候最發達.

李:談到中國哲(jé)學,人人都要談談孔(Kǔng)子.您可以給我說說麽?

王:孔(Kǔng)子不但是一個哲(jé)學家,也是一個大教育家.他是中國歷史上第一個把教學生當作職業的人.

李:孔(Kǔng)子的思想最注重甚麽?

王:孔(Kǔng)子最注重道德;認為一個人最要緊的事情是道德.

李:孔(Kǔng)子說的道德包括些甚麽?

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王:這很難說.大概說來一個人應當對國家

jūng syàu shwùn Kǔng

忠心,對父母孝順,對朋友有信.孔子

rén

最常講的是「仁」字.

rén rén tsź

李:「仁」字的意思是不是仁慈?

Kǔng rén rén tsź

王:孔子講的「仁」字比仁慈的意思包括

的意思多的多.

Rén

李:仁到底是甚麽意思呢?

Kǔng rén

王:孔子的仁包括一切的德性,可以說是

完全的德行.也可以說是一個人道德的最

高的境界.

Kǔng

李:我記得念論語的時候孔子每一次說到

rén

仁字都有不同的解釋.

王:我想不是解釋不同,是情形不同.

Kǔng jé

李:跟孔子同時的還有別的哲學家麽?

Kǔng jé

王:跟孔子同一個時代的大哲學家很多.最

Jwāng Mwò

有名的有老子莊子墨子等等.

Mwò jyān

李:墨子是不是主張兼愛的?

Mwò jyān

王:墨子主張兼愛反對戰爭,並且主張生

jyǎn

活要節儉.

李:好像墨(Mwò)子跟孔(Kǔng)子的思想一樣似的.

王:墨(Mwò)子的根本出發點是功利主義.比方說他反對戰爭是因為戰爭是沒有好處的事,不是認為戰爭是不道德的事.

李:老子是不是中國道教的始祖?

王:我想老子莊(Jwāng)子的哲(jé)學跟後來中國的道教沒有太大的關係.道教是宗教不是哲(jé)學.

李:老子莊(Jwāng)子的哲(jé)學大概包括些甚麼?

王:老子莊(Jwāng)子的哲(jé)學沒有甚麼大的差別,所以我們把他們合在一塊談.老子莊(Jwāng)子認為自然是好的,人一切跟着自然的本性走就甚麼都沒問題了.

李:這麼說來,人為的制度,政府,國家,都不是好的了.是不是?

王:老子莊(Jwāng)子反對政府,法律.主張清靜無為.政府國家不干涉(gān shè)人民的生活,並且也反對聖人跟知識;覺的人愈(yù)簡單愈(yù)好.

李:我說中國古代的法家思想也很有意思.

王:中國古代的法家最有名的是韓(Hán)非子.他

主張用法律管理國家.因為人類的天性怕懲罰(chěng fá),所以法治是最有效(syàu)的.

李:為甚麼中國在過去二千年孔子(Kŭng)的哲(jé)學控(kùng)制中國的政府跟社會?

王:因為從紀元五百年以後,中國的社會經濟政治都沒有甚麼大改變.孔子(Kŭng)的哲(jé)學注意道德,對於維持社會秩序(jr̀ syù)是最合適的,所以中國各朝代都尊重孔子(Kŭng)的思想.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Chinese Philosophy

Lee: I am very much interested in Chinese philosophy. I would like to talk to you about it.

Wáng: Chinese philosophy was highly developed about 500 B.C.

Lee: Why was it so well developed at that time?

Wáng: At that time the Chinese economic, political, and social system underwent important changes, and philosophy became highly developed accordingly.

Lee: When we speak of Chinese philosophy, we like to talk about Confucius. Could you tell me something about him?

Wáng: Confucius was not only a philosopher, he was also a great educator. He was first in the history of China to make teaching a profession.

Lee: What did Confucius stress most in his teaching?

Wáng: He stressed ethics most. He considered ethical standing to be the most important thing for a man to follow.

Lee: What did his ethics consist of?

Wáng: This is hard to say. Generally speaking, a person, according to Confucius, should be loyal to his country, filial to his parents, and faithful to his friends. Confucius stressed the word "Rén" very much. He often spoke about it.

Lee: The meaning of "Rén" is kindness, isn't it?

Wáng: The word "Rén", mentioned by Confucius, denotes more than just kindness.

Lee: What does "Rén" mean then?

Wáng: The word "Rén", as conceived by Confucius, consists of all virtues. It may mean Virtue in its entirety, or it may mean the embodiment of one's total virtues.

Lee: I remember when I studied the Confucian Analects, that each time "Rén" had a different meaning.

Wáng: I don't think the meaning is different. What is different is this: When applied to various situations, it seems to be different.

Lee: Were there other philosophers during Confucius' time?

Wáng: Yes, there were many great philosophers in Confucius' time. The most distinguished ones were Mò-tzǔ, Lǎo-tzǔ, Chuāng-tzǔ, and others.

Lee: Did Mò-tzǔ advocate universal love?

Wáng: Yes, he advocated universal love and thrift. And he opposed war.

Lee: It seems that the thinking of Mò-tzǔ and Confucius was about the same.

Wáng: The starting point of Mò-tzǔ's thinking was utilitarianism. For instance, he opposed war not because it is inhuman, but because it is a business without any merit.

Lee: Was Lǎo-tzu the founder of Taoism?

Wáng: I don't think the philosophy of Lǎo-tzǔ and Chuāng-tzǔ had much to do with Chinese Taoism. Taoism is a religion and not a philosophy.

Lee: What does the philosophy of Lǎo-tzǔ and Chuāng-tzǔ consist of?

Wáng: Their philosophy is very similar. That's why we often speak of them together. Both of them considered that nature is good. If man follows nature then there are no more problems.

Lee: If that is the case, then all man-made systems, such as government, are bad, right?

Wáng: Both Lǎo-tzǔ and Chuāng-tzǔ opposed government and law. They advocated non-assertion philosophy, such as the government should not interfere with people's life, etc. In addition, they also opposed science and knowledge. They considered that the simpler our life the better it would be.

Lee: I also heard that the legalists' thinking in ancient China is very interesting.

Wáng: The most famous among all the legalists in ancient China was Hán-fēi-tzǔ. He advocated that every country should be ruled by law because man, by nature, is afraid of punishment. According to him, rule by law is the most effective way of public administration.

Lee: Why has Confucius' teaching dominated Chinese government and society in the last two thousand years?

Wáng: Chinese social, economical, and political structure had little change since 500 B.C. Confucian teaching with its accent on ethics was the most suitable way to maintain social order. Therefore, all dynasties in the history of China paid tribute to his philosophy.

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第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

233.	bùgānshè	不干涉	N/V:	non-interference
	233.1 gānshè	干涉	V:	interfere
234.	chěngfá	懲罰	N/V:	punishment, punish
235.	chīngjìng wúwéi	清淨無為	Ph:	the doctrine of quietism- be quiet and do nothing
236.	chūfādyǎn	出發點	N:	starting point
	236.1 chūfā	出發	V:	set forth, start
237.	dàng	當	V:	engage as(in),to serve as
238.	désyìng	德行	N:	upright conduct; virtuous character
239.	dzwūnjùng	尊重	V:	respect
	239.1 dzwūn	尊	BF:	respect
240.	fǎjr̀	法治	Ph:	rule by law
241.	fǎjyā	法家	N:	legalist
242.	gēnběn	根本	A:	basically
243.	jìngjyè	境界	N:	situation, bounds
244.	jūngsyīn	忠心	N:	loyalty
245.	jyānài	兼愛	Ph:	universal love
246.	jyéjyǎn	節儉	SV:	be thrifty
247.	jr̀syu	秩序	N:	order
248.	rénwéi	人為	Ph:	man-made
249.	rén	仁	N:	benevolence, kindness
	249.1 réntsź	仁慈	N:	benevolence, kindness
250.	rènwéi	認為	V:	consider as, believe
251.	shèngrén	聖人	N:	a sage
252.	shřdzǔ	始祖	N:	founder, first ancestor
253.	syàushwùn	孝順	N: V:	filial piety to show filial peity

254.	-syìng	性	BF:	nature of
	254.1 běnsyìng	本性	N:	original nature
	254.2 désyìng	德性	N:	virture
	254.3 tyānsyìng	天性	N:	human nature
255.	yǒusyàu	有效	SV/VO:	be effective/ have efficiency

Notes:

1.	jésywéjyā (jèsywéjyā)	哲學家	N:	philosopher
2.	jyàuyujyā	教育家	N:	educator
3.	Lwúnyǔ	論語	N:	name of the book "Confucian Analects"
4.	Kǔngdž	孔子	N:	Confucius
5.	Mwòdž	墨子	N:	Mò-tzǔ
6.	Lǎudž	老子	N:	Lǎo-tzǔ
7.	Jwāngdž	莊子	N:	Chuāng-tzǔ
8.	Hán-fēidž	韓非子	N:	Hán Fēi-tzǔ

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生詞練習

1. a. 要是你不干涉(gānshè)他們,他們就結婚了.

b. 誰敢干涉(gānshè)他的事情?

2. 小孩子做錯了事應當立刻懲罰(chěngfá).

3. 清靜無為的道理沒有多少人去研究.

4. a. 因為他們兩個人的出發點不同,所以意見也不一樣.

b. 明天你們從那兒出發?

5. 要是你把錢當做最要緊的東西,你就不容易有朋友了.

6. a. 你不尊(dzwūn)重別人,別人也不會尊(dzwūn)重你.

b. 中國人都尊敬年老的人.

7. 在一個法治的國家裏,誰都尊重法律.

8. 法家是注重用法律來管理人跟人的關係.

9. 他們根本反對你的意思.

10. 要是人人都能做到清靜無為的境界,世界上就和平了.

11. 人人都得對國家 jūng 忠心.

12. Jyān 兼愛的意思是對所有的人都一樣的愛.

13. 他很節 jyǎn 儉，不應該買的東西就不買.

14. 昨天城裏頭的人很多 jř 秩 syù 序壞極了.

15. 法律是人為的，所以老子不主張用法律.

16. a. 中國古代的書裏常常提到 rén 仁跟愛.

b. 小孩子都有 réntsź 仁慈的心麼?

17. 我認為他很可靠，其實他一點兒也靠不住.

18. 誰都說 Kǔng 孔子是中國的 shèng 聖人.

19. 基督教說人類都是從一個始祖來的.

20. 要是你不孝順你的父母，將來你的兒女也不會孝順你.

21. a. 環境能影響一個人的性格.

b. 小孩喜歡把東西 nùng 弄壞，那是他們的本性.

c. 節 jyǎn 儉誠實都是人的德性.

d. 喜歡聽好聽的話那是人的天性.

22. 你說甚麼法子念書最有效?

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第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 中國哲學最發達的時候是什麼時候？
2. 哲學的發達跟甚麼有關係？
3. 孔子是甚麼人？
4. 孔子是歷史上作甚麼事的第一個人？
5. 孔子最注重的是甚麼？
6. 孔子的道德大概包括些甚麼？
7. 孔子常講的仁就是仁慈的意思麼？是甚麼？
8. 在論語裡仁字都有不同的解釋，為甚麼？
9. 孔子同時代還有幾位哲學家？請說一說名字。
10. 墨子的主張是甚麼？
11. 孔子跟墨子的思想在出發點上有甚麼不同？
12. 老子跟中國的道教有關係嗎？既然沒有關係，那麼老子代表甚麼？道教代表的是甚麼？
13. 老子跟莊子的哲學大概包括些什麼？
14. 這種哲學理論是不是反對人為的制度？
15. 中國最有名的法家是韓非子他主張甚麼？為甚麼？

16. 中國過去兩千年的政府和社會為甚麼受孔子哲學的控制？

17. 你認為一個人應當對朋友和國家忠心麼？為什麼？

18. 誰是美國的始祖？

19. 你認為孝順是一種德性麼？

20. 兼愛和西洋的那個宗教很像？

21. 你喜歡一個說話做事沒有秩序的人麼？

22. 節儉是一種德性，可是太節儉了是不是變成不好了？

23. 有些人為的東西或事情都很偉大，可是人為的有自然的那麼偉大麼？

24. 你覺得一個人應當用仁慈的態度來對別人麼？

25. 西洋的歷史上你認為誰是聖人？

26. 一個人的本性會不會因為環境而改變？為甚麼？

27. 你覺得法治是維持社會秩序最好的一個法子麼？

28. 尊敬人是不是一件應當的事？

29. 你當兵以前是作甚麼事的？

30. 你想一件事情要是出發點不對，成功的希望大不大？

31. 干涉別人的自由是不是根本不對的事？為甚麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. They decided to start at five o'clock in the morning, in order to return by supper time.
2. In a country ruled by law, every citizen feels that he is a human being.
3. Will I be punished for not doing my work, if I told you I was sick yesterday?
4. The legalists believe that everybody and everything is done according to the law.
5. Some people say that if we arrive at the situation of quietism, then we will no longer worry about who is our ruler.
6. Do you believe in non-interference in handling your children?
7. If we want other people to respect us, don't you think we should first try to respect ourselves?
8. Those who believe in rule by law must believe in order.
9. He was very thrifty, so when he died he left a lot of money for his children.
10. The emperor was very benevolent towards the people. They will always remember him.
11. Each nation has its own sages. These sages might be religious men, or they might be scholars.
12. Confucius was the originator of confucianism. He is China's sage.
13. Many people in China are respected for their filial piety towards their parents.
14. If we forget about virtue, then let us not talk about other good points in a man.
15. It is human nature to want to be comfortable. But we must first work hard in order to obtain comfort.
16. Did Confucius believe in universal love? Perhaps this is something religious.

17. The new medicine, when taken twice a day, is effective in the treatment of a cold.

18. Is man loyal by original nature, or does he have to be trained?

19. Being an eldest brother in a family is not easy. If you want your brothers to be good persons, you have to be good first.

20. They are basically opposed to going abroad to study, because they have good schools in their own country.

21. Freedom does not mean that you can interfere with other people's freedom.

22. If you consider him to be a good student, you had better help him, so that he can be the best in his class.

23. The starting point was a place twenty miles south of this city.

24. Within the bounds of religion, there are many differences in what people believe.

25. No matter what you say to him, it would not be effective.

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第五部　新聞

(一)

中共控印(Yìn)度
製造緊張

〔美聯(lyán)社東京(jīng)二十一日電〕北平電臺今天指控四月二十八日有十名印(Yìn)度武裝士兵在邊界東部越過邊界進入中國領土.

廣播說印(Yìn)度企圖打破中印(Yìn)邊界現狀.並在邊界的東部及西部製造緊張.該項廣播又說最近的指控係在本月十九日一項北平政府致送印(Yìn)度政府的照會中提出的.

該項廣播還說在四月二十八日十二時有十名全副武裝的印(Yìn)度士兵在西藏(dzàng)明茹(rú)越界進入中國.他們在那裡進行了軍事偵察後才離去.

(二) 生字：

1.	控	kùng	V: accuse; control
	指控		V: accuse; charge; trump up a charge
2.	製	jr̀	V: make
	製造		V: make; manufacture
3.	武	wǔ	SV: military; martial
4.	裝	jwāng	V: equip; pack; load; dress
	武裝		V: arm; armed
5.	兵	bīng	N: soldier; private
	士兵		N: soldiers; enlisted men
6.	越	ywè	V: cross over; transgress;exceed
	越過		V: cross over; transgress
	越界		VO: cross the border
7.	入	rù	V: enter
	進入		V: enter
8.	領	lǐng	V; lead; guide; direct; have control of
	領土		N: territory; territorial land
	領海		N: territorial water
9.	廣	gwǎng	SV: vast; spacious; broad; extensive
10.	播	bwō	V; spread; disseminate
	廣播		V; broadcast; telecast
11.	企	chǐ	V; look (on tiptoe)
12.	圖	tú	V; plan; scheme
	企圖		V: attempt
13.	破	pwò	SV/V: broken; torn/ break; tear

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14.	狀	jwàng	N: condition; form; appearance; manner
	現狀		N: present or existing condition or situation
15.	項	syàng	N: measure for affair, article, event, correspondance etc;item
16.	致	jr̀	V: send; convey; dispatch; cause
	致送		V: send; deliver; convey; dispatch
17.	副	fù	N: set (of tools, utensils, clothing etc.)
	全副		A/N: completely; complete set
18.	偵	jēn	BF/V: detect; reconnoiter
	偵察		V/N: reconnoiter/ reconnaisance scout

註:

1.	印度	Yìndù	PW: India
2.	美聯社	Měilyán shè	N: Associated Press
3.	緊張		SV: tense
4.	電臺(台)		N: Radio or TV station
5.	名		N: measure for people,e.g.soldiers (in counting or telling number)
6.	邊界		N: border; frontier
7.	照會		V/N: inform; notify (a government by another); diplomatic note or message
8.	提出		V: raise; bring forth
9.	西藏	Syīdzàng	PW: Tibet
10.	軍事		N: military

11.	明茹 Míngrú	PW: (name of a place in Tibet) L.142
12.	進行	V: engage in;carry on; proceed
13.	那裏	N: there
14.	離去	V: leave; depart
15.	東京 Dūngjīng	PW/N: Tokyo

简体字练习

(一) 我认为那个人很可靠,其实他一点儿也靠不住.

(二) 这个事情很难对人说.要是说出来他一定得离开这儿.

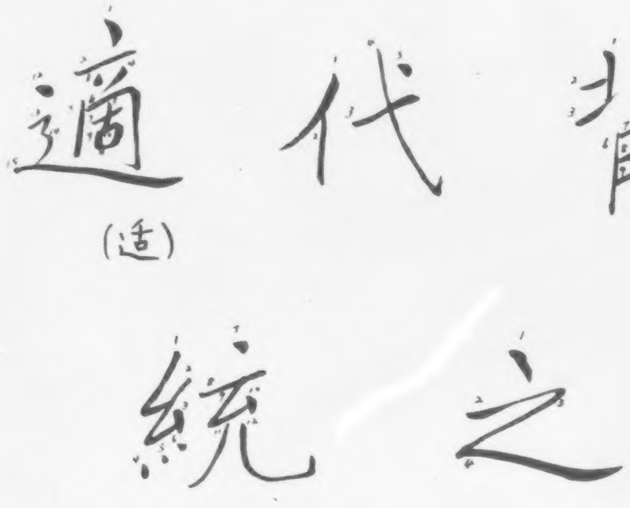
(三) 我不认识那个人,他是作什么买卖的?

(四) 广播说,共产党在中国西南边界制造紧張.

(五) 中共运了很多部队到边界去,並且用飞机越界进行軍事偵察后才离去.

VI Writing

A. Writing (characters 636-640)



B. Radicals

1. 辶 (stop & go, 162) as in: 適
2. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 代
3. 月 (flesh, 130) as in: 背
4. 糹 (silk, 120) as in: 統
5. 丿 (left stroke, 4) as in: 之

C. Dictionary Drill

Sixty Common Chinese Radicals - "Nature" Group (cont'd)

Radical Number	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
140	ts'ǎo-tzù-t'óu-erh	艹 ⺿ 卄	Grass	花 英 草 華
164	yǔ	酉	Wine	醋 醉 酒 醬
167	chīn	金 金	Gold; Metal	針 鐘 錢 鑒
170	tsǒ-ěrh-tāo-erh	阝 阜	Mound	阿 限 院
173	yǔ-tzù-t'óu-erh	雨 ⻗	Rain	雪 電 霧

1. **Exercise: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:**

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
芬			苛		
醒			醃		
隣			零		
雷			鑽		
蒿			阻		
隆			酋		
藝			鑾		
鎮			阮		
酬			陣		
鑛			震		
霜			醫		

2. Home Work: **Find from dictionary** Wade-Giles **romanization and meaning for the following characters:**

	Wade-Giles Romanization	**Meaning**		**Wade-Giles Romanization**	**Meaning**
霸			菠		
芹			酵		
配			隊		
銅			霧		
降			蔭		
雷			簡		
算			鎗		
際			續		
紗			隨		
程			稻		
碗			砌		

第一百四十三課

中國的宗教

一個美國人李文跟一個中國人王中談中國的宗(dzūng)教.

李:我知道孔(Kǔng)教不是宗(dzūng)教只是哲(jé)學,可是中國是不是沒有宗(dzūng)教?

王:中國的社會雖然受孔(Kǔng)子思想的影響最大,中國老百姓還是信各種宗(dzūng)教.

李:中國的宗(dzūng)教有沒有是從外國傳進來的?

王:佛(fwó)教跟基督(dū)教是從印(Yìn)度跟歐(Ōu)洲傳到中國去的.可是在外國的宗(dzūng)教傳到中國以前,中國還有自己的宗(dzūng)教.

李:中國自己的宗(dzūng)教是不是就是道教?

王:不一定.在孔(Kǔng)子以前中國已經有各種宗(dzūng)教.比方說祭(jì)祖先就是一種宗(dzūng)教.在中國古代還信各種各樣的神(shén).

李:中國的宗(dzūng)教的性質(jŕ)都是一樣的麼?

王:不都是一樣的.佛(fwó)教道教都是獨(dú)立的,有組織的.

李:這樣看來貴國的祭(jì)祖先跟祭(jì)天地不

能算是有組織的宗(dzūng)教.

王:您說的很對.祭(jì)祖先跟中國的家庭制度有很密切(chyè)的關係.祭(jì)天地跟中國的君(jyūn)主政府有密切(chyè)的關係.因為中國帝王都說他們是天叫他們來統治國家的.

李:好像貴國每一種職業都有保護他們的神(shén).這也算宗(dzūng)教吧?

王:當然也算宗(dzūng)教,不過這種宗(dzūng)教是那種職業公會的一部分,不是獨(dú)立的.

李:很多到過貴國的人,都看見貴國各地都有很多廟(myàu),供(gùng)的各種各樣的神(shén).每一個城每一個縣都有廟(myàu),供(gùng)城的神(shén)縣的神(shén).

王:這些神(shén)並不一定跟佛(fwó)教道教有關係.這些都是中國本地的神(shén).

李:貴國的道教怎麼樣?

王:敝(bì)國的道教名義上是尊老子作始祖,其實跟老子的哲(jé)學沒有關係.

李:貴國道教的道理您可以給我講一講麼?

王:敝(bì)國的道教把中國古代陰陽五行的道

理加上老子的道德經合在一塊,並且信很多中國別的神(shén).從現在的眼光看迷(mí)信的成分比較多.

李: 佛(fwó)教是甚麼時候傳到中國的?

王: 佛(fwó)教是在第一世紀傳到中國的.

李: 中國的佛(fwó)教跟印(Yìn)度的佛(fwó)教一樣麼?

王: 不太一樣.印(Yìn)度的佛(fwó)教有很多派.在中國有一派最流行,不必怎麼研究佛(fwó)教的道理.信教的只在尊敬佛(fwó)祖,不殺生物,多作好事,這幾方面下工夫就行了.

李: 佛(fwó)教講輪迴(lwún hwéi)跟來生.中國老百姓也信麼?

王: 佛(fwó)教認為一個人在這一生作的事影響他下一生.他這一生的遭遇(dzāu yù)也受上一生的影響.中國佛(fwó)教徒(tú)多半相信這個道理.

李: 基督(dū)教在中國怎麼樣?

王: 基督(dū)教在唐(Táng)朝跟元朝都傳到中國,可是都不太久.最近一次是從明朝才開始傳到中國的.

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李:基督(dū)教在中國的發展(jǎn)是不是比較慢?

王:基督(dū)教在中國近一百年的發展(jǎn)不能說太慢,收了很多真正的基督(dū)徒(tú).

李:那麽,為甚麽比例上還不算太多呢?

王:我想中國人的崇(chúng)拜祖先跟迷(mí)信各種各樣的神(shén)是一個原因.

李:還有一個原因是帝國主義在十九世紀和二十世紀侵畧中國的時候,一般(bān)人誤(wù)會基督(dū)教會跟不平等條約有密切(chyè)的關係.

王:您說的也有相當理由,不過第二次大戰以後不平等條約已經廢(fèi)除,基督(dū)教在中國的發展(jǎn)一定比較順(shwùn)利了.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Chinese Religions

Lee: I know that Confucianism is a philosophy and not a religion. Does this mean that there is no religion in China?

Wáng: Although Chinese society has been greatly influenced by Confucius' thinking, Chinese people, however, still believe in various religions.

Lee: Are there any Chinese religions that came from the outside?

Wáng: Buddhism and Christianity came from India and Europe respectively. But before foreign religions spread to China, China had its own religion.

Lee: Is Taoism China's only religion?

Wáng: Not necessarily. Prior to Confucius, China had different religions. For instance, ancestor worship is a religion. In ancient China people believed in deities on different levels.

Lee: Are all Chinese religions the same by nature?

Wáng: They are not the same. Both Buddhism and Taoism are independent religions.

Lee: Looking at it this way, ancestor worship and nature worship (literally to worship heaven and earth) in your country cannot be considered as organized religion.

Wáng: What you just said is right. Ancestor worship and the Chinese family system are closely related. Heaven and earth worship is closely related to the Chinese monarchy because Chinese emperors claimed that they ruled the country by virtue of the right that was invested in them by heaven.

Lee: It seems to me that every trade or profession has a supernatural being protecting people engaged in that particular type of work. I suppose this can be called a religion too.

Wáng: Of course, it can be called a religion. But that religion is part and parcel of that particular trade union, and it is not an independent religion.

Lee: Anyone going to China can see that in each locality there is a temple where all kinds of deities are worshipped. Each county and each city have a temple for their gods.

Wáng: None of these deities are necessarily connected with Buddhism or Taoism.

Lee: What about Taoism in China?

Wáng: Taoism nominally considers Lǎo-tzu as its founder. Actually, it has very little to do with its founder's philosophy.

Lee: Could you explain to me a little bit about Taoistic teachings?

Wáng: Taoism combines the principles of "Yin and Yang" of ancient China with the philosophy contained in the book of Tào Téh Chīng written by Lǎo-tzu. It also believes in all existing deities. From the point of view of modern man, this is rather superstitious.

Lee: When did Buddhism spread to China?

Wáng: Buddhism spread to China about the first century A.D.

Lee: Are Chinese Buddhism and Indian Buddhism the same?

Wáng: They are not the same. There are many sects of Buddhism in India. In China there is a most popular one which does not require a thorough study of Buddhist principles. Believers simply resort to the following for salvation: Pay homage to the founder of Buddhism, abstain from killing, and do good deeds.

Lee: Buddhists talk about reincarnation. Do Chinese people believe in it?

Wáng: Buddhists believe in the law of causation, namely, what you do in this life may affect your next life, and what happens to you in this life is the effect of your previous life. Most Chinese Buddhists also believe in this law.

Lee: What about Christianity in China?

Wáng: Christianity came to China in the Táng and Yuán Dynasties but didn't last long. This time it started during the Míng Dynasty.

Lee: Is the development of Christianity in China quite slow?

Wáng: In the last hundred years the development of Christianity in China cannot be considered too slow. Many Chinese have become true Christians.

Lee: Why aren't there too many converts in proportion to the population?

Wáng: For one thing, Chinese people worship ancestors and believe in all sorts of deities.

Lee: For another, during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries foreign powers invaded China. Chinese people in general thought that there was a linkage between Christian churches and unequal treaties.

Wáng: What you just mentioned is true to a certain extent. The climate for developing Christianity in China certainly became more favorable with the abolition of all unequal treaties after the Second World War.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

256.	bĕndì	本地	BF:	local,...of this place
257.	bĭlìshang	比例上	Ph:	in proportion
	257.1 bĭlì	比例	N:	proportion, ratio
258.	chéngfen	成份	N:	constituents, elements, components
259.	chúngbài	崇拜	V:	worship
260.	dìgwó jŭyì	帝國主義	N:	imperalism
261.	dzāuyù	遭遇	N/V:	unfortunate happenings/ meet with
262.	dzŭsyān	祖先	N:	ancestors
263.	fèichú	廢除	V:	abolish
264.	fwódzŭ	佛祖	N:	founder of Buddhism
265.	gūnghwèi	公會	N:	trade union
266.	gùng	供	V:	worship, offer sacrifices to
267.	jēnjèng	真正	A:	really, genuine
268.	jyūnjŭ	君主	N:	monarchy
269.	láishēng	來生	N:	next life, coming life
	269.1 -shēng	生	M/N:	life
270.	lwúnhwéi	輪迴	N:	reincarnation
271.	mísyìn	迷信	SV/N:	be superstitious/ superstition
272.	míngyìshang	名義上	N:	by the name, in name
	272.1 míngyì	名義	N:	name, title
273.	shwùnlì	順利	SV:	be smooth, be favorable
274.	syà gūngfu	下工夫	VO:	put in time and effort
275.	syāngdāng	相當	A:	fairly
276.	tú	徒	BF:	disciple, follower
	276.1 fwójyàutú	佛教徒	N:	Buddhist
	276.2 jīdūtú	基督徒	N:	Christian, protestant

277.	wǔsyíng	五行	N:	five elements--metal, wood, water, fire, earth
278.	wùhwèi	誤會	V/N:	misunderstand/ misunderstanding
279.	yǎngwāng	眼光	N:	point of view, eye sight, foresight
280.	yìbānrén	一般人	N:	people in general
281.	yīn yáng	陰陽	N:	female and male, elements moon and sun

Notes:

1.	Dàudéjing	道德經	N:	**Taoist classic (of Laotze)** (Tào Té Chīng)
2.	Yìndùrén	印度人	N:	Indian

生詞練習

1. 普通一個本地人對於本地的事情一定很清楚.

2. a. 在比$\overset{\text{li}}{\text{例}}$上來說，中國是亞洲的四分之一.

   b. 請別用比例的法子來解釋那兩件東西的大小.

3. 糖果裏頭一定有糖的成份.

4. 誰是你最$\overset{\text{chúng}}{\text{崇}}$拜的人.

5. 帝國主義的國家老想佔領別的國家的土地.

6. a. 提到他的$\overset{\text{dzāu}}{\text{遭}}$遇真太可憐.

   b. 我們的飛機昨天早上在太平洋上空跟敵人的飛機$\overset{\text{dzāu}}{\text{遭}}$遇了三次.

7. 人類的祖先都住在山洞裏麼?

8. 不平等的條約都應當$\overset{\text{fèi}}{\text{廢}}$除.

9. 佛祖是一位印度人.

10. 公會是有特別$\overset{\text{jŕ}}{\text{職}}\overset{\text{yè}}{\text{業}}$的人組織的.像$\overset{\text{lyù}}{\text{律}}\overset{\text{shr̄}}{\text{師}}$

公會,醫(yī)生公會等等.

11. 很多中國人都供祖先.

12. 要明白這件事情真正的道理,很不容易.

13. 日本和英國都是君(jyūn)主國家.

14. a. 要是有來生你還想做人麼?

b. 他這一生可真做了不少大事.

15. 要是人人都相信輪迴(lwúnhwéi),世界上就真正和平了.

16. a. 很多人以為要是十三號跟星期五在一天的時候是一個壞日子.那是一個迷(mí)信麼?

b. 世界上迷(mí)信的人多不多?

17. a. 在名義上他們是親戚,其實他們就是朋友.

b. 那個名義很不好聽,請你改一改.

18. 跟他一塊兒做事不會順利,因為他的主意太多.

19. 只要下工夫不怕不成功.

20. 那件事相當複雜.你一個人辦的了麼?

21. a. 天主教徒每星期五都吃魚.

b. 在西方的國家中基督徒比佛教徒多.

22. 現在懂五行的中國人已經不多了.

23. 他誤會了我說的話，所以有一點兒生氣了.

24. 眼光看很遠才會做大事.

25. 一般人都認為第三次世界大戰不會發生.

26. 現在能解釋陰陽$\overset{\text{jé}}{\text{哲}}$學的人太少了.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 孔教是宗教麼？
2. 中國人就信一種宗教麼？
3. 中國有甚麼教是從外國傳進來的？從那兒傳進來的？
4. 中國有自己的宗教嗎？
5. 祭祖先，祭天地這種宗教跟佛教，道教，基督教有什麼最大的不同？
6. 道教是一種宗教麼？
7. 祭祖先跟祭天地有什麼密切的關係？
8. 中國每一種職業都有一個神來保護他們，這是宗教麼？有甚麼限制？
9. 中國各地在宗教方面有什麼特點？
10. 這些各種各樣的神跟佛教道教有關係麼？
11. 道教跟老子有什麼關係？
12. 道教的道理是什麼？
13. 要是從現在的眼光看不是有點迷信麼？
14. 佛教是甚麼時候傳到中國的？

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15. 中國的佛教跟印度的佛教都一樣麼？怎麼不一樣？

16. 請你講一講輪迴的道理.

17. 基督教最早是甚麼時候傳到中國的？

18. 最近一次是甚麼時候傳到中國的？

19. 在中國基督教真正的發展是甚麼時候的事？

20. 為甚麼信基督教的人在比例上還是很少呢？

21. 現在世界上還有君主國麼？請隨便說說？

22. 你最崇拜的人是誰？為甚麼？

23. 有人說誤會是不能解釋的.因為愈解釋愈誤會.
你信這句話麼？為甚麼？

24. 一個人的遭遇是不是可以影響一個人？為甚麼？

25. 基督教供的神是誰？

26 做事沒有眼光的人容易成功麼？

27. 現在美國的一毛錢，二毛五分錢.五毛錢跟一塊錢
銀子的成份是不是少的多了？為甚麼？

28. 做事做的很順利的時候，你覺得怎麼樣？

29. 這張地圖的比例是什麼？

30. 做事或是念書應當下工夫麼?

31. 你信來生麼? 為甚麼?

32. 你覺得社會應當廢除死刑麼? 為甚麼?

IV Translation Exercise

1. Both countries must agree before a treaty can be abolished.
2. He had many bitter experiences before he succeeded. That is why he is very content.
3. The ratio of men to women at this school is about 20 to one.
4. There are many kinds of imperialism. The newest kind is represented by communism.
5. Although everybody knows about Jesus, very few people know about the founder of Buddhism.
6. Do you think that teachers and students should have their unions?
7. Christianity does not believe in worshipping more than one God.
8. If you really do not understand, I shall be happy to explain it to you tomorrow.
9. Going to church is one form of worship. This is different from offering sacrifices to many gods.
10. Do you feel that Chinese love their ancestors, or do you think it is just another kind of worship?
11. The local people all say that local products are better than foreign products.
12. The component parts of his food are bread and water. He cannot eat anything else.
13. I cannot do any better now, but I hope I will be a better man in my next reincarnation (life).
14. I say I am not superstitious, but you cannot make me go on a journey on the 13th.
15. If you put enough time and effort in your studies, you will surely succeed.
16. He is the head of his family in name only. Guess who is the real head.

17. The meeting went very smoothly; nobody stood up to say that he was wrong.

18. Jesus had twelve disciples. Confucius is said to have had 72.(disciples of Jesus-門徒 méntú; Confucius-弟子 dìdž or 學生)

19. He had good foresight. He bought land cheaply and is now quite rich.

20. Do not misunderstand, I want to help you. I do not want to see you lose all your money in this way.

21. People in general are always honest. But sometimes they forget their honesty.

22. Believing in the five elements is superstition. Nobody today would regard chemistry as a religion.

23. Tomorrow will be fairly warm. Please be careful in what you wear.

24. In a monarchy, the ordinary citizen cannot do anything his monarch does not permit him to do.

25. When they sent him to Japan, his title was that of an ambassador.(ambassador - 大使 dàshř)

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第五部 新聞

(一) 溥(Pǔ)瑪(mǎ)由法返寮(Lyáu)

傳緬(Myǎn)將任調人

[合眾國際社仰(Yǎng)光二十一日電] 蘇(Sū)旺(Wàng)納(nà)溥(Pǔ)瑪(mǎ)親王今天準備返回寮(Lyáu)國. 他希望能在數星期內擬成一項寮(lyáu)國危機的政治解決辦法.

這位抽烟斗的寮(Lyáu)國中立派代表是自法國返國途中於昨天抵此. 他在此勾留一夜曾與緬(Myǎn)甸(dyàn)革命委員會主席尼(Ní)溫(wēn)會談. 因此中立的緬(Myǎn)甸(dyàn)似已成為寮(Lyáu)國問題的調停人. 因為寮國親西方政府實力人物溥(Pǔ)彌(mí)諾(nwó)沙(shā)旺(wàng)曾於兩週之前來此和尼(Ní)溫(wēn)作一次會談.

(二) 生字:

1. 返 fǎn	V.	return; go or come back
返回	V.	return
返國	VO:	return to one's own country
2. 調 tyáu	V:	adjust; harmonize; mix; blend
調停	V/N:	mediate/ mediation
調停人	N:	mediator
3. 擬 ní	V:	intend; propose
擬成	V:	complete (a draft or proposal)
4. 抽 chōu	V:	pull; draw; smoke
5. 烟(煙) yān	N:	smoke; tobacco
6. 斗 dǒu	N:	the cup of an acorn; dry measure, peck.
烟斗	N:	smoking pipe
7. 抵 dǐ	V:	arrive; resist; substitute
抵此	VO:	arrive here
8. 勾 gōu	V:	hook; entice; inveigle; mark off
勾留	V:	stop over; remain temporarily
9. 曾 tséng	LW:	auxiliary verb indicating experience similar to gwò but used in front of a verb.
10. 革 gé	V:	remove
革命	N/VO:	revolution/carry on or engage in revolution
11. 委 wěi	V:	commission; send; depute; put in charge
委員	N:	official or member of a committee or commission
委員會	N:	committee; commission; council
革命委員會	N:	revolutionary council

12. 席 syí	N: mat; table; seat (at a table)
主席	N: chairman

註:

1. 蘇旺納溥瑪 Sūwàngnà Pǔmǎ	N: Souvanna Phouma (neutralist premier of Laos, 1962-)
2. 由 yóu	CV: from
3. 法 fà	N: abbreviation of Fàgwo
4. 緬甸 Myǎndyàn	PW: Burma
5. 仰光 Yǎnggwāng	PW: Rangoon
6. 親王	N: prince
7. 寮國 Lyáugwo	PW: Laos(the country)
8. 數	Nu: several
9. 能夠	CV: can; be able
10. 危機 wéijī	N: crisis
11. 中立派	N: neutral group or faction
12. 自	LW/ CV: from
13. 途中	Ph: on the way; during the trip
14. 尼溫 Ní wēn	N: Ne Win
15. 會談	V: meet and talk; confer
16. 親	CV: be near; pro-
親西方	VO: pro-western
17. 實力	N: actual strength or power

18. 人物	N: personage; figure; character
實力人物	N: strongman; the people who hold actual power
19. 溥彌諾沙旺 Pǔmí Nwòshāwàng	N: Phoumi Nosavan (a Laotian general)
20. ……之前	Ph; .....ago; ......before
21. 似已	V: seem already

文言字:

1. 返 fǎn	V: return
下月將返國	will return the country next month
2. 抵 dǐ	V: arrive; resist; substitute
本月底將抵此	V: will arrive here by the end of this month
3. 曾 tséng	AV: auxiliary verb indicates experience

3.1 張王二人上月曾會談數次

Jāng and Wáng, the two persons, met and talked several times last months.

3.2 該校校長上週曾來此參觀

The principal or president of that school came to visit here last week.

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简体字练习

(一) 普通一个本地人对本地的事情一定知道得很清础.

(二) 帝国主义的国家老想佔领别的国家的土地,是自由世界的敌人.

(三) 那个地方名义上是我们的领土,实际上已经是别国的属地了.

(四) 他希望能在几个礼拜以内想出来一个解决危机的办法.

(五) 亲西方政府实力人物在这几个礼拜里头已经开过好几次会议了.

VI Writing

A. Writing (characters 641-645)

土 治 市

衞 色

(卫) 衞

B. Radicals

1.	土	(earth, 32)	as in:	土
2.	氵	(water, 85)	as in:	治
3.	巾	(napkin, 50)	as in:	市
4.	行	(go, do, 144)	as in:	衞
5.	色	(color, 139)	as in:	色

VOCABULARY INDEX

B

			LESSON
báihwà syǎushwō(r)	N:	novel in vernacular style	141
báihwà(r)	N:	vernacular style	141
bàngūng bàndú	Ph:	part-time work, part-time study	138
bǎulyòu	V:	preserve, keep	139
bàufù	V/N:	revenge	136
běndì	BF:	local, ... of this place	143
bēngkwèi	V/N:	collpse	140
bǐlìshang	Ph:	in proportion	143
bǐlì	N:	proportion, ratio	143
bǔjípǐn	N:	supplies	132
bù	M/N:	set of books	141
bùgānshè	N/V:	non-interference	142
gānshè	V:	interfere	142
bùshǔ	V/N:	deploy/ deployment	136
búwài	V:	just, not beyond, merely	139
byànsyàng	Ph:	in another form	135
byǎuchíng	N:	expression	133
byǎudá	V:	state, express	141
byǎusyàn	V:	express	139
	N:	display, presentation	139

C

chāi	V:	dismantle	135
chējǎng	N:	tank commander	132
chéngfen	N:	constituents, elements components	143
chěngfá	N/V:	punishment, punish	142
chì	BF:	article, -ware	135
yùchì	N:	jade-ware	135
yínchì	N:	silver-ware	135
túngchì	N:	copper-ware, bronze-ware	135
chīchì	N:	lacquer-ware	135
chìywē	N:	contract	134
chīngjìng wúwéi	Ph:	the doctrine of quietism - be quiet and do nothing	142
chínggǎn	N:	emotion	141
chóudwàn	N:	silks and satins	134

			LESSON
chūfādyǎn	N:	starting point	142
chūfā	V:	set forth, start	142
chūjí jūngsywé	N:	junior high school	137
gāují jūngsywé	N:	senior high school	137
chù	M:	place, aspect	136
chúngbài	V:	worship	143
chwánlyóu	V:	pass down (traditions, art, literature, etc.)	139
chyānyǐnchē	N:	tractor	132
chyánjìn jřhwēiswǒ	N:	forward command post	140
chyǔ	N:	drama, songs	141

D

dǎ chywán	N/VO:	physical exercise; boxing/ box	133
dàsywé	N:	university	137
jūngsywé	N:	high school, middle school	137
syǎusywé	N:	elementary school	137
dàiyu	V/N:	treat/ treatment, salary plus fringe benefits	138
dàndàu fēidàn	N:	ballistic missile	136
dāng	V:	engage as(in), to serve as	142
dāngshŕ	TW:	at that moment	141
désyìng	N:	upright conduct; virtuous character	142
díchíng pàndwàn	N:	intelligence estimate	140
dìfangsyìng	N:	local nature	133
--syìng	BF:	....nature	133
dìgwójǔyì	N:	imperialism	143
dùngwuywán	N:	zoo	133
dwàn	N/M:	section, period	139
dwèi wài màuyì	N:	foreign trade	134
dwèi wài	VO:	with foreign nations	134
dwóhwò	V:	capture (things)	132
dyǎnlǐ	N:	ceremony	139
dyàntái	N:	radio station	136
dz̀dùng twēijìnpàu	N:	self-propelled artillery	132
dz̀dùng wǔchì	N:	automatic weapon	136
dzāuyù	N/V:	unfortunate happenings/ meet with	143

			LESSON
dzǔsyān	N:	ancestors	143
dzwòjě	N:	writer, author	141
dzwòpǐn (chǎnpǐn)	N:	works of artists, writers, etc.	139
dzwòyùng	N:	function, effect	141
dzwūnjùng	V:	respect	142
dzwūn	BF:	respect	

E

értúng	N:	children, boys and girls	137

F

fǎjr̀	Ph:	rule by law	142
fǎjyā	N:	legalist	142
fǎngūng	V/N:	to take counteroffensive action/ counteroffensive	136
fāngyán	N:	dialect	133
fángkūng	V/N:	air defense	136
fǎngjàu	V:	imitate, copy	137
fǎngjr̄	V:	spin and weave, textile	135
fàngjyà	VO:	have vacation	133
fēijèngshr̀	BF:	unofficial	138
fèichù	V:	abolish	143
fēn	V:	divide	137
fēnchéng	RV:	divide into	137
fújōu	N:	ponton	132
fùgwān	N:	adjutant	136
fùshǔ	V:	attach to	138
fùdzé	V:	assume responsibility	140
fùdzérén	N:	person in charge	140
fwódzǔ	N:	founder of Buddhism	143
fwósyàng	N:	statue of Buddha, image of Buddha	139

			LESSON
G			
gǎishàn	RV:	improve	138
gǎnsyǎng	N:	impression, feeling	141
gànbù	N:	cadre	136
gāuděngjyàuyù	N:	higher education	137
jūngděngjyàuyù	N:	secondary education	137
chūděngjyàuyù	N:	elementary education	137
gāufēng	N:	climax, crest, peak	141
gèrén	N:	personal, private,individual	136
gēnběn	A:	basically	142
gūngdyàn	N:	palace	139
gūnghwèi	N:	trade union	143
gūngjī fāchǐsyan	N:	line of departure	140
gūngjījwǔnbèiwèijŕ	N:	attack position	140
gūnglì	BF:	public	138
shěnglì	BF:	provincial managed	138
gūnglìjǔyì	N:	utilitarianism	138
gūngyì měishù	N:	fine art and handicrafts	139
gūngyì	N:	handicrafts	139
gùng	V:	worship, offer sacrifices to	143
gùnggěi, gùngjǐ	V:	supply	135
gwǎnlǐ	V/N:	manage/ management	137
gwěiléi	N:	booby trap	136
gwóhwà	N:	Chinese style painting	139
gwóji gwānsyi	N:	international relations	134
gwómínsywésyàu	N:	national elementary school	137
gwómín	N:	people of a nation	137
H			
hǎilù	N:	sea route	134
hánghǎi	N/VO:	navigation/ navigate (the sea)	134
hé	CV:	and	135
hūhàu	N:	call sign	136
hwá chwán	VO:	row boat	133
hwàjyù	N:	drama, plays	133
hwàsywé jànjì	N:	chemical agent	136
hwàsywé jàn	N:	chemical warfare	136
hwàsywé	N:	chemistry	136

J

			LESSON
jànchǎng	N:	battle field	132
jànchyū	N:	theater of operations	132
jànfūyíng	N:	POW camp	132
jēnjèng	A:	really, genuine	143
jēngchyǔ	V:	to strive for	140
jèngjyù	N:	evidence	134
jīběnjyàuyù	N:	basic education	137
jīběn	BF:	basic	137
jìnjàn	N:	close combat	132
jīngsyì	N:	Peking Opera	133
jìngjyè	N:	situation, bounds	142
jōumwò	TW:	weekend	133
jŕyèsywésyàu	N:	vocational school	137
jŕyè	N:	profession, vocation	137
jřdǎu	V/N:	coach	138
jřshr̀	V/N:	instruct, instruction	132
jr̀	N:	quality	135
jr̀syu	N:	order	142
jūdzūng	N:	hog bristles	134
jǔgūng	N:	main attack	132
jǔlì	N:	main force	140
jùgūng	N:	secondary attack	132
jūngsyīn	N:	loyalty	142
jùngkàn	V:	emphasize, value	139
jwānkēsywésyàu	N:	institution (specializing in one branch of education.)	137
jwàngkwàng pàndwàn	N:	estimate of the situation	140
jwǔnwèi	N:	warrant officer	132
-jyā	BF:	-ist, -or, -ian	137
jyàuyùjyā	N:	educator	137
lìshřjyā	N:	historian	137
kēsywéjyā	N:	scientist	137
jyāgūng	V/N:	attack from both sides	140
jyānài	Ph:	universal love	142
jyānhùbīng	N:	escort guard	132
jyānhù	V:	escort (military), act as a guardian	132
jyǎnbyàn jīchǎng	N:	airstrip	136
jyǎnbyàn	SV:	more convenient, short-cut	136
jyànjyānde	A:	gradually	138
jyāuhwàn	V:	exchange	134

			LESSON
jyàukēshū	N:	textbook	137
jyēshōu	V:	take over	138
jyéjyǎn	SV:	be thrifty	142
jyūnjǔ	N:	monarch	143

K

kāibàn	V:	manage, operate, found, establish	135
bàn	V:	manage, operate	135
kàu	V:	rely on	135
kě(hwái)yi	SV:	arousing suspicion	138
hwáiyi	V:	doubt	138
kěnéng syíngdùng	N:	capabilities	136
kěsyàu	SV:	be laughable, ridiculous	138
kūngjūng yōushr̀	N:	air superiority	136
kūngjūng	N:	air, sky	136
kwàngwù	N:	minerals	134
kwàng	N:	the ore of metals; a mine	134

L

láishēng	N:	next life, coming life	143
-shēng	M/N:	life	143
lǎubǎisyìng	N:	common people	133
lǎunyánrén	N:	old people	133
lǎutóur	N:	old man	133
lèi	M:	kind, category	141
lǐlwùn	N:	theory	139
línjyè dìsyíng	N:	critical terrain	140
lùlù	N:	land route	134
lwúnhwéi	N:	reincarnation	143
lyǎngyì bāuwéi	N:	double envelopment	140
lyàng	N:	quantity	135
lyǔdài chēlyàng	N:	track-laying vehicle	132
lyǔdài	N:	track	132

M

máudwùn	SV:	be contradictory	134
màuyì	N:	trade	134

			LESSON
měishù	N:	art, painting	139
mísyìn	SV/N:	be superstitious/ superstition	143
míngyìshang	N:	by the name, in name	143
míngyì	N:	name, title	143
míngyù	N:	reputation	134
mwótwōhwà bùdwèi	N:	motorized units	132
mwótwōhwà	N:	motorized	132
mwòshōu	V:	confiscate, take away by the government	135
myǎnfèi	VO:	free of charge	137
myáusyě	V:	describe	141

N

nyánjí	M:	grade in school	137
dīnyánjí	N:	lower grade	137
jūngnyánjí	N:	intermediate grade	137
gāunyánjí	N:	higher grade	137
nyánlíng	N:	age	137

P

pái	N:	card game	133
chyáupái	N:	bridge (card game)	133
májyàngpái	N:	Mahjong	133
pèishang	V:	be accompanied by, accompany, complement	139
pínghéng	SV/N:	be balanced, equilibrium	134
píngmínhwà	SV:	be popular(belonging to the masses)	133
--hwà	BF:	...ize	133
pwō	N:	slope	140
gāu pwō	N:	steep slope	140

R

rén	N:	benevolence, kindness	142
réntsź	N:	benevolence, kindness	142
réntsái	N:	talent	138
rénwéi	Ph:	man-made	142
rénywán jwāngjyǎchē	N:	armored personnel carrier	140
rénywán yùnshūchē	N:	personnel carrier	132
rènwéi	V:	consider as, believe	142

S			LESSON
sǎnwén	N:	prose	141
sǎudàng	V:	mop up	132
syāufèipǐn	N:	luxuries, consumer goods	135
syāufèi	V:	waste, consume	135
shèbèi	V/N:	equip/ equipment	135
shēnkè	SV:	be deep (of impression)	141
shèntòu	V:	infiltrate	140
shēngwù jànjì	N:	biological agent	136
shèngrén	N:	a sage	142
shǒugūngyè	N:	handicraft, handicraft industry	135
shǒu syìnyùng	VO:	keep promise	134
shǒu	V:	keep, carry out, maintain	134
syìnyùng	N:	promise, credit, trust	134
shr̄fànsywéywàn	N:	normal school teachers' school	137
shr̄fàndàsywé	N:	normal university teachers' college	137
shŕchī	N:	period of time, age, era	139
shŕtou	N:	rock, stone	139
shŕyàn	N/V:	experiment/ test	138
shřdzǔ	N:	founder, first ancestor	142
shr̀chì	N:	morale	132
shūfǎ	N:	penmanship, art of writing, caligraphy	139
shūrù	V:	import	134
shwō shū	VO:	tell story (by professional storyteller)	133
shwōshūde	N:	professional storyteller	
shwùnlì	SV:	be smooth, be favorable	143
swéishŕ	Ph:	at any time	140
swéidì	Ph:	at any place	140
syà gūngfu	VO:	put in time and effort	143
syànsyàng	N:	phenomenon	138
syāngdāng	A:	fairly	143
syànglái	MA:	hitherto	139
syàngyá tàuchyóu	N:	ivory work (balls within balls)	139
syàngyá	N:	ivory	139
syāuchyǎn	V/N:	pass the time/ method to pass the time	133
syàugwǒ	N:	effect	138
syàushwùn	N:	filial piety	142
syīyáng	N:	occident; occidental, western	133
-syì	M/N:	department in college or university	137

			LESSON
syíngshr̀	N:	style, form, other appearance	141
-syìng	BF:	nature of	142
běnsyìng	N:	original nature	142
désyìng	N:	virtue	142
tyānsyìng	N:	human nature	142
syìngjr	N:	characteristics, nature	134
syòuhwò	N:	embroideries	135
syùnwèn	V/N:	interrogate, interrogation	136
sywéchyánjyàuyù	N:	pre-school education	138
sywényán	N:	academic year, school year	137
sywéwèi	N:	academic degree	138
sywéshr̀ sywéwèi	N:	bachelor degree	138
shwòshr̀ sywéwèi	N:	master degree	138
bwóshr̀ sywéwèi	N:	doctoral degree	138
sywéwèn	N:	learning, knowledge	137
sywéywàn	N:	college (of a university)	137
wénsywéywàn	N:	college of arts	138
fǎsywéywàn	N:	college of law, law school	138
lǐsywéywàn	N:	college of science	138
gūngsywéywàn	N:	college of engineering	138
yīsywéywàn	N:	medical school, medical college	138
shāngsywéywàn	N:	college of business administration	138
sz̄jr̄pǐn	N:	articles made with silk	134
pǐn	BF:	article, thing	134
chīng gūngyèpǐn	N:	light industry products	134
shŕpǐn	N:	articles of food	134
sz̄lìnggwān	N:	commander (above regiment)	132
sz̄rén	BF:	private	135

T

tèyǒu	Ph:	specially have, unique (to)	134
tèchū	N:	outstanding points	141
tèdyǎn	N:	characteristics	141
tèyè tsānmóu	N:	special staff	132
tíngjř	V:	stop	135
tóudž	V/N:	invest/ investment	135
Tsānmóu Jřhwēi Sywésyàu	N:	Army Command & Staff College	132
tsánkù	N/SV:	cruelty/ be cruel	141
tsùjìn	V:	promote	137
tsź	N:	a form of poetry	141
tú	BF:	disciple, follower	143
fwójyàutú	N:	Buddhist	143
jīdūtú	N:	Christian, Protestant	143

			LESSON
tūngsyìn bīng	N:	signal troops, signal corps	140
tūngtsái jyàuyù	N:	liberal education	139
túngyóu	N:	Tung oil	134
twōérswǒ	N:	day-nursery, child center	138
tyánywán shr̄rén	N:	pastoral poet	141
W			
wàihwèi	N:	foreign exchange	134
wánměi	SV:	be perfect	141
wèi......ér......	Ph:	to.....for the sake of....	138
wèi jyàuyù ér jyàuyù	Ph:	to educate (people) for the sake of education	138
wénjyàn	N:	document	136
wénrén	N:	scholar, literary man	141
wùhwèi	V/N:	misunderstand/ misunderstanding	143
wǔsyíng	N:	five elements - metal,wood, water, fire, earth	143
wǔnyán jìhwà	N:	five year plan	135
-wù	BF:	thing, affair	139
jyànjùwù	N:	architecture	139
rénwù	N:	people and thing, portraits	139
wǔdǎu	N/V:	dance/ (performance versus social)	139
Y			
yālì	N:	pressure	140
yánjyouywàn	N:	graduate school	138
yǎngwāng	N:	point of view, eyesight foresight	143
yǎnywán	N:	actor and actress	133
yánggūng	N:	feint	140
yángméi	N:	strawberry	134
yàusài	N:	stronghold	132
yě jànpàubīng	N:	field artillery	140
yèyúsywésyàu	N:	school after working hours, adult school	138
yísyàng	MA:	until now, heretofore	136
yì	M:	a hundred million	135
yìyì	N:	meaning, significance	133
yìbānrén	N:	people in general	143

			LESSON
yìběn	N:	translation version	141
yìwù	N:	obligation, duty	137
yīn yáng	N:	female and male, elements, moon and sun	143
yìnsyàng	N:	impression	139
yóumùmíndzú	N:	nomad tribes	134
yóumù	BP:	nomadic	134
yǒusyàu	SV/VO:	be effective/ have efficiency	142
yùbèi jèndì	N:	alternate position	136
yòujr̀ywán	N:	kindergarten	137
yùkē	N:	preparatory (school)	138
yúlè	N:	recreation	133
yùn	V:	ship, transport	135
yùnshū	V/N:	transport/ transportation	136
yùnshūfēiji	N:	transport-plane	136
yùn	V:	transport	136
yùnshū bùdwèi	N:	transportation troops(unit)	136
yùnwèn	N:	rhyming compositions, poetry	141
ywándzé	N:	principle	137
ywándzéshàng	Ph:	in principle	137
ywánlǐ	N:	principle	133
ywánlyáu	N:	raw material	135
ywēhwèi	N:	engagement	133
ywèchì	N:	musical instruments	139